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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 32 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th Feb.	Macedonia X		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa §		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,822
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,480
5th April	Naldera X		15,998
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,099
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,082
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua		10, 902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,388
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,822
31st ,,	Delta	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
8th Feb.	DALGOMA †	5 909
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8 193
7th March	MANDALA	8 246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8 600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8 441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

7th	Feb.	OBRA*	5,462
16th	,,	ULA*	5,316
20th	,,	JEYPORE*	5,318
22nd	,,	CHINA	7,902
23rd	,,	SICILIA X	6,813
29th	,,	LAHORE.*	5,252
18th	March	SOUDAN†	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA †	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destinntion.
8th Feb.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa 2 P.M.
7th ,,	BARJORA	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 10 A.M.
8th ,,	VARSOVA	Basreh via K'chi
9th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
11th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	7th Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirai	5898	28th Jan	12th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	5875	14th Feb.	18th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubor	5303	25th ,,	28th ,,
Bengal Marn	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	13th March
Muroran Marn	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	612	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Branch ..... Ahmedabad
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 2,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dubhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Sar Suba,, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' Notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
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A. J Raymond Esqr.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100 000.000
Reserve Fund	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtan
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. pent annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
or
J. C. BOSE,
The Chief Agents,
285/10, Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

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NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
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Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8, drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—
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Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O JAMNAGAR,
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ROYAL YAKUTI

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajahs, Nawabs, and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills Rupees Ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot (Kathiawar), India.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager,
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A CANVASSER for Mill, Gin Stores and machinery line. Apply particularly stating salary expected to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9679

WANTED.—A temporary COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. BARJOR P. KARANI, New Gamdevi.
A R9672

WANTED.—JUNIOR and SENIOR CLERKS, TYPIST and ACCOUNTANTS for up-country and Bombay offices. Apply with one anna stamp to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9677

WANTED.—A GENERAL CLERK, one with experience in Mills and Gin Stores line and typowriting preferred. Apply Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9678

WANTED.—TYPISTS, SHORTHAND TYPISTS, COMPOUNDER; DRAUGHTSMAN; GRADUATE, knowing French, AYAH, BOY. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9684

WANTED AT ONCE—SECRETARIES MANAGERS STORE-ACCOUNTS CLERKS. TYPISTS for a Ltd. concern and its branches. Send one anna stamp for reply to Box No. 18. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9686

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ASSISTANT DRAFTSMAN on temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to R. R. ABHYANKER, Executive Engineer, Chanda Division, (C. P.), Chanda 26-1-24.
A 18814

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for Dharampur State Dispensary. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. Experienced and qualified men only should apply to S. A. DESAI, Chief Medical Officer, Dharampur State, (Bombay Presidency).
A 18744

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS and DISTRICT AGENTS for selling our High Class Cigarettes. For terms apply to THE BOMBAY TOBACCO CO., 187, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 18783

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent CORRESPONDENT, well experienced in import, export business office, must be a typist. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating salary, Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9634

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS in Bombay and SUB-AGENTS throughout the Bombay Presidency, Berar, C. P. etc. for strong British Offices. Apply stating experience and details of business to MEYER NISSIM & CO., 101, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
A R9626

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Jherria and Raniganj Coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 plus 2½ per cent commission. Selected candidates must deposit Rs. 1,000 either cash or G. P. Notes or War Bonds. For particulars, apply to:—THE COMMERCIAL MEDIUM, 63, College Street, CALCUTTA or THE COMMERCIAL MEDIUM, CAWNPORE.
A R9654

WANTED—TRAVELLING CANVASSERS and AGENTS, (Shopkeepers specially preferred), all round India, Burma and Ceylon to sell the Cheapest, Magic, highly spoken of and well known products, prepared on complete Ayurvedic Principles by Shree Ghanshyam Pharmacy, Ltd., Baroda on Rs. 80, 160, 250 with most liberal Travelling Allowances etc. and Commission terms. Apply sharp for terms etc. with one anna stamp to:—SHREE GHANSHYAM PHARMACY LTD., Baroda, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R9551

WANTED.—A whole time DEVELOPMENT OFFICER for the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Federation (Development branch). The qualifications required for the post are as follows:—(1.) He must have a good command over the English language and ability to edit a Co-operative Journal. (2.) He must be well up in Economics and allied subjects. (3.) He must have organising ability and capacity for Co-operative propaganda work. (4.) Pay Rs. 300-25-750. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 28th February, 1924. REGISTRAR, Co-operative Societies, B. and O. Patna.
A 18825

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by Young Hindu, good experience of Railway Service. Holds good testimonials. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9664

CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, experienced in Engineering Line, past in Typewriting open for engagement. Apply Box No. 11, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9668

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A Pacca AIRY PLACE, suitable for a big printing press with office accommodation upstairs Length 200 feet. For Rent apply, THE NEW ERA ENGINEERING CO., 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
C R9680

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveninces. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Motor Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at considerably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIVNARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar, Bombay.
C R9683

TO BE LET—Very cheap, a GODOWN and new built spacious airy double rooms (for Hindus only) at Hathi Bag, Love Lane, Mazagaon. Apply or see 1 to 5 p.m. MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 340, Javeri Bazar, Bombay.
C R9609

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

BOILER FOR SALE—One Secondhand LANCASHIRE BOILER in sound condition 8 x 30, working pressure 160 lbs, made by Hick Hargreaves and Co. Can be seen at the SWADESHI MILLS, Kurla, TATA SONS LTD., Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.
K 18807

FOR SALE—STAMPING POWER PRESSES Electric Motor 20 H.P., Rolling, Cutting Spinning, and Screw-Cutting Lathes and other Sheet-metal Machinery from best English Manufacturers. Apply SALES-MANAGER, Mitha Metal Works 663, Tardeo.
K R9617

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY for Indian students desiring qualification for study in England. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as B. Com. of London (Colombo Centre), and Banking Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Apollo Street.
R9649

REMEMBER AS TO WHAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO DO IN THE FUTURE DEPENDS LARGELY UPON WHAT YOU DO NOW. SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING (2 months' course) Accountancy, Law General English Literature, French, (For Matric) Insurance, Banking, Degrees and Diplomas in Commerce, Modern Business Routine taught individually and perfectly. Progress, reliability, efficiency and service guaranteed Special shorthand Dictation classes. Apply, the PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R9685

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
Motilal Hirabhai's Market,
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

RAJAS and MAHARAJAS PORTRAITS ready FOR SALE, four annas each. List on request. The KATHIAWAR PRINTING WORKS, Art Printers, Rajkot.
T R9662

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts
opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 21223.

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

FOR SALE—1918 model STUDEBAKER, six cylinder, seven seater. ZENITH carburettor, fully equipped, excellent condition. Rs. 2,500 or offer. Please apply J.R.D. TATA, Navsari Buildings, Fort.
JA R9629

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS
By Capt. NEMO.

Last results for win Festivity, Whispering, Must Rat. For to-day's race again 3 winners and 3 places and a fluke will be given for Rs. 5 only.

Don't miss your chance it will be again a good outsider's day. Apply sharp 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. at 11, Rope Walk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S R9675

PROFESSION.

LEUCODERMA
WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9552

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts of the Company up 30th September 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th January to 13th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.
C18675

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924 at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up 30th September 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th January to 13th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.
C18626

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY EXPORT IMPORT AND MFG. CO. LTD. (In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Office of the Liquidator at Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Liquidator will place before the shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation of the Company up to 27th December 1923, as required under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act, his proposal to take the assistance of the Court for the recovery of calls and fixing of the Liquidator's remuneration.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.
BURJOR PESTONJI GHARDA,
Liquidator.
R9674

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION ON LONG LEASE.

OFFICE and SHOWROOM accommodation preferably three floors, of which the ground floor is suitable for machinery Showroom, first and second floors for Offices. Area 15,000 sq. feet in all. Offers stating Rent to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
18838

TENDERS.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & COMPANY

GENERAL TRADE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Bombay Blue Stone Slabs, 25,000 sq. yards, 12" to 18" square by 3" thick; delivery over next 15 months, will be received by registered post upto 2 p.m. on 15th February, 1924. Further particulars obtainable from this Office.
19829

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North-Western Railway, Lahore for the supply of Electrical Materials during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore), so as to reach him not later than the 21st February, 1924.

The Agent of the N. W. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores,
Moghalpura (Lahore),
Dated 29-1-24.
C18802

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the following are invited and will be received by the AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES at his Office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the dates noted against each.

1. Tender for Baskets of Bamboo and Cane and split cane for rattaning returnable on 18th February 1924.
2. Tender for Hose leather, Hides and Bags leather returnable on 18th February 1924.
3. Tender for Handles Bamboo, Handles for Powrahs, Beaters, Files and Hammers, etc., returnable on 22nd February, 1924.
4. Tender for Globes and Chimneys of sizes returnable on 22nd February 1924.

Tender forms with the specifications can be had from the above mentioned on payment of Rs. 2 for each separate tender.

No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.
C18751

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and should be submitted to the Undersigned in sealed covers Superscribed "Chimney" for the dismantling and removal of materials recovered from the abandoned stone masonry chimney in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Stores Yard at Mahaluxmi. Material to become the property of successful tenderer.

Copies of plans and conditions can be inspected at the office of the Undersigned daily between 1 and 4 p.m.

Latest date of submission of tenders 20th February 1924.

A deposit of Rs. 50 is required with the tender as earnest money which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers. The successful tenderer's deposit money will be returned after close of the work.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

(Sd.) W. J. MOORE,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Elphinstone Road February 1924.
C18835

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

SURPLUS STOCKS amounting to 3800 lbs of white anti-corrosive paint in pasta. Tenders are invited for purchase in whole or in part and should be lodged by noon on WEDNESDAY, 13th February, at office of
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,
(India) Ltd.
St. Helen's Court, 46, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.
C18834

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

ANY STUDENT, who left Elphinstone College between December, 1920 and December 1923, can receive his caution money (provided it was not forfeited for reasons other than lapse of time) by applying for it in person or through an authorised agent, at any time within three years after the first day of the term following the term in which he last attended.

A. L. COVERNTON,
Principal.
4th February, 1924.
C18836

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1924.

DAMODAR SADASHIV VELANKAR, of Adivre, in the Ratnagiri District, Hindu inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort on behalf of himself and other creditors of Jagannath Babaji Gosavi.
..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) LAXMIBAI, widow of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi, of Vile Parle in the Thana district, (2) MADHUSUDAN JAGANNATH BABAJI GOSAVI and (3) DATTATRAYA JAGANNATH BABAJI GOSAVI, of Vile Parle, in the Thana District, Hindu inhabitants, both minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian ad litem ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order herein dated the 30th day of January, 1924, Notice under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Precedure is hereby given that the above suit has been instituted in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiff for himself and on behalf of all other creditors of the estate of Jagannath Babaji Gosavi against the defendants abovenamed praying

(a) that the estate of the said Jagannath Babaji may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court,

(b) that it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to recover out of the said estate the sum of Rs. 25,000 with interest and Rs. 75 per month for the use of his name,

(c) that it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled to delivery of 10 shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., out of the estate of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi or the value thereof,

(d) that the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 28,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 1st day of October, 1923, till payment,

(d1) that the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 75 per month as agreed upon by the deceased Jagannath Babaji Gosavi from the 1st day of October, 1923, upto the time the said Restaurant is carried on in the name of the plaintiff,

(e) that the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi may be ordered to make over to the plaintiff 10 ordinary shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., or the value thereof,

(f) that all accounts may be taken, directions given and inquiries made for the purpose,

(g) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed a Receiver of the estate of the said Jagannath Babaji Gosavi with all the necessary powers,

(h) that the plaintiff's costs of this suit may be provided for,

(i) and for such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for 9th day of June, 1924.

Dated this 4th day of February 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

The 4th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18833

COMING
NEXT SATURDAY
MAJESTIC FILM CO'S
First Gigantic Historical Production
VEER DURGADAS
A Story of Ancient Chivalry and Heroism
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of SAKHARAM BHAWANI WAGH, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Railway Contractor, deceased. .....Deceased.

RAMCHANDRA SAKHARAM WAGH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 28th day of January, 1924.

MESSRS. PANDIA AND CO., Petitioner's Attorneys. C18839

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOPARIBAG ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagors, Alladin Mahomed and Karmali Sabjeali the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Soparibag Road will be put up for sale by Public Auction to-day, WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of April 1922 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of land containing an area of 719 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 126 of the Suparibag Estate of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay bounded on the East by land of the said Trustees laid out as a service passage on the South by Plot No. 127 of the said Estate leased to Habib Rowji on the West by Suparibag Road and on the North by Plot No. 125 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Bhara Valji which piece of land forms portion of the land bearing New Survey No. 2577 together with the buildings thereon consisting partly of a ground floor and partly of a ground floor and three upper floors which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 559 Street Nos. 61, 65.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, at their office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 French Vinot, 4 cylinder, 5 seater 12-14. H. P. nearly new in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TANK BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from No. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 160 of 1921 (Shiribai vs. Aminabool), Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate near Tank Bunder Road and on the East of Gorupdeo Road, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,572—2/9th square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. B/16296. Old Survey No. 1/693 and New Survey No. 3B/3712, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East partly by the property of Rama Custnaji and another and partly by the property of Mancherji Hirjibhai Cavrana, on or towards the West partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and party by the property of Rama Custnaji and another on or towards the North partly by the property secondly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Noormahomed Haji Janmohomed, and on or towards the South partly by the property secondly hereinafter described partly by the property of Rama Custnaji and another and partly by the Tank Bunder Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner between Tank Bunder Road and Gorupdeo Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 16335, Old Survey No. 1/693 and New Survey No. 4/3712, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property first hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the Gorupdeo Road, on or towards the North by the property first hereinbefore described and partly by the property of Noor-Mahomed Jumabhoy and on or towards the South partly by the property first hereinabove described and partly by the Tank Bunder Road. Both which premises first and secondly described are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 772? (1)—7722 (1A)—7722 (1AB)—7722 (2)—7723 (1)—7723 (2). Street Nos. 2, 2A, 2B, 2AB, 4 and 4A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Bombay, 6th February 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 225 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

This day WEDNESDAY, the 6th February 1924 at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 150 Tons selected first class teak squares thin and thick from fresh stock, just landed from Moulmein, sizes above 10 feet, Mark G R and Co.

About 75 Tons selected first class Teak squares thin and thick, above 15 feet and above 8 feet, Mark AB/M Foucar.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY the 7th February 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Sitaram Shroff at his Jatha, opposite Sonapur at Tank Bunder and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Uderam Premsukh Devda.

About 26 Tons Scantlings size 3 to 5 and mixed sizes.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers Danison safe, Hopkinson's piano, dining table arm and armless chairs, folding sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, iron beds, ice-box, crockery, glassware, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 10th February 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Malbar Villas, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture. The property of S. B. Tom, Esq., Armenian Pearl Merchant.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th February 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of immoveable Properties situate at Ahmedabad advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 17th Inst. by order of Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for Transferee of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of Parbhudas Dolatram, Punjabhai Mohanlal and others has been postponed sine die.

GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb., 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKETS DIAMONDS

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Girdharlal Jesingbhai and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. Hiralal Magonlal and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will to-day WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of Feb. 1924, at 2-30 p.m. sell by public auction at their Auction Rooms near Apollo Street Post Office.

9 packets 980 Diamonds about 130¾ Ratties.

Terms.—25 per cent deposit. Delivery on the following day.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Real Romance of Circus Life!

A Drama par excellence!

"SAWDUST" 5 REELS

A Picture worthy of the West-End.

Starring the incomparable, athletic Universal Star

GLADYS WALTON

The story involves the experiences of a little circus girl. Through the efforts of 'Runner" Bayne, a circus gambler, Nita is given a home with Colonel and Mrs. Wentworth, a lonely old Virginia couple, whose own daughter disappeared in her youth and has never been found.

The Programme includes the

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

and a 2-Reel screaming Century Comedy

"HOLD ON"

To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

GRAND ATTRACTION

From Wednesday 6th February 1924.

TO-DAY 2 SHOWS. WEDNESDAY, 6TH FEB. 1924, MATINEE AT 5 P. M. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Big Success. Big Success.

BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.

Life in Danger—The World's Famous Lady Sandow, Elma The Mighty, will be buried in the ground, about 20 minutes.

MATINEES

WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.

Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co, Ltd.

Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. N. V. KARLE, Ag. Manager

IMPERIAL

To-Night Presents Pathe Serial Four popular and favourite Stars. in

"HIDDEN HAND"

Featuring

Doris Kenon — Arline Pretty
Second Week — 4, Episodes
4th, Episode. — False Locket
5th, ,, — Air Lock
6th, ,, — Flower Death
7th, ,, — Fire Trap

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February Tuesday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

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"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"
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Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

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KARAN GHELO.

The Life story of the Last Rajput King of Gujrat.

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The Monarch of them All

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THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, February 4.

United Provinces, Eastern Circle, Fyzabad District week ending 28th January, 1924. Prospects of wheat and sugar cane are good and gram normal. Local varieties of sugar cane is affected with smut hesi wheat found effected with rust.

Eastern circle, Partabgarh week ending 26th January 1924.—Prospects of wheat and gram are good and sugarcane normall.

Eastern circle, Benares District week ending 20th January 1924.—Prospects of wheat and gram are normal and sugarcane good.

Central circle, 1st instant.—Prospects of wheat and gram are good and sugarcane normal. Conditions are normal.

Rohilkhand circle, 1st instant.—Prospects of wheat are good and sugarcane normal.

Bengal 2nd instant.—Harvesting of pulses, mustard and potatoes is in progress. Prospects of standing spring crops are generally fair. Preparation of lands for paddy and jute is going on.

The Punjab week ending 27th January 1924.—Light local showers fell in a few districts. Standing crops are good. The pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of toria continue. Yields reported are normal.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th Feb 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.916in.
Temperature of air		75.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		70.2 "
Dew point		67.0 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		75.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air		84.4 "
Minimum " "		67.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE,E,NNW,S.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	135

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in
Tu.	5	23 30	29 9	5	5 48	17 9
		11 29	27 7		17 31	15 5
W.	6	0 8	29 11	6	6 27	17 3
		12 10	27 9		18 10	15 8
Th.	7	0 44	29 9	7	7 2	17 0
		12 51	27 7		18 49	16 3
F.	8	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
S.	10	2 17	27 8	10	8 38	17 9
		14 44	25 11		20 26	19 1
M.	11	2 42	26 9	11	9 11	18 2
		15 24	25 2		21 1	20 1

BABY WEEK AT SANGLI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANGLI, February 4.

The Baby Week celebration was inaugurated here at 4-30 p.m. yesterday by Shreemati Soubhagyavati Her Highness the Ranisaheb at the beautiful shamiana specially erected for the purpose. Many distinguished ladies and gentlemen were present. Some of them gave interesting lectures. Her Highness the Ranisaheb then opened the stalls which include a wide variety of exhibits. Keen interest was displayed by all sections of the people and great enthusiasm prevailed.

COMING

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Refuse Imitation Manufactured By The Oriental Cannery Co. Honavar India.

PURITY TRADE MARK.

Sold Everywhere. DEPOT: 51 Chuckla Street BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dalgoma, Baker, Karachi.
Golconda, Shillinglaw, Rangoon.
Lahore, Davis, Calcutta.
King Fredrick, Ritch, Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Heffron, Dargue, New York.
British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
Khandala, Downing, Durban.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Brenta, for Trieste.
Steamer Jalapalaka for Rangoon.
Steamer Ormara for Rangoon.

S. S. Dalgoma:—The B. I. S. N. Cow.'s steamer Dalgoma, 3,570 tons, Captain H. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Golconda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Golconda, 3,203 tons, Captain W. G. Shillingham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lahore:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Lahore, 3,143 tons, Captain H. C. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Heffron:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Heffron, 4886 tons, Captain G. C. Dargue, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Fern, 3,389 tons Captain G. C. Oxley, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah with a general cargo.

S. S. Khandala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s African mail steamer Khandala 3 289 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, February 5.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
-1 Khandala 3269, 6/2 M M & Co.
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 Circassia 4327, L'pool 12/2, Graham & Co.
Morvada 5120, K chi 9/2 M M and Co.
5 Clave 4634, N.F. Graham & Co.
7 City of Nagpur, 6289, Karachi 8-2 K N & Co
8 Sado Maru 3627, Japan, N F N Y Kaisha.
10 Cheriston, 3055, Dunkirk, 8/2, Graham and Co.
11 Ct Yokohama 5720 K'chi 18/2 K W and Co.
12 Okenfels 4681, K'chi 11/2 Graham & Co.
13 Neffron 5986 N F, 3101, Vol. Bros.
14 Genova, 4207 Genova, 15-2 M Italiana.
17 Reubens 2576, Genoa, N F Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe, 10-2, O S Kaisha.
8 Ikoma 1908, P. Gulf 7/2 M M & Co.
6 Obra 3521 Kobe, 7/2, M M and Co.
1/ & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 10/2 O S Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
N Ula, 3426, Japan, 10/2 M M & Co.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe, 7/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta, due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia, due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea, due about 16th May Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana, due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala due about 10th FeeBruary, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana due about 29th February Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 8th February, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Catalia due about 24th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall due about 15th February Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 9th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 20th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent G and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streetfkerk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 25th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Overe due about 15th February Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 11th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Himalaya Maru due about 11th February, Agent O S K.
Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Moji Maru due about 14th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Koranna due about 15th February Agent F F Campbell Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

February 5.

S. S. Circassia for Marseilles:—112½ cwts Cummin seed, C Jivanlal, 110 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 55 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 27 bales wool for Carpets, Shamjee Wall, 375 cwts Gum Arabic, Narsee Mootjee.

For Liverpool:—12 bales wool raw T Gulamhusein, 138 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 100 bales raw cotton, Latham Abercombe, 200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha 188 bales wool raw, The Bombay Co Ltd, 420 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 340 bales raw cotton, R D Tata, 180 bales wool raw B Harbham and Co, 1200 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For Philadelphia:—75 cks Goats Skin, Brisky and Co.

For Constantinople:—50 bales cotton Twist Swadeshi Mills,

For Glasgow:—760 bdles staxes of empty and shels in shooks, Spencer and Co, 175 bdles Heed and Hoops of empty sheets, Spencer and Co.

S. S. Clan MacIntyre for Antwerp:—280 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Hamburg:—410 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

S. S. Genoa For Naples:—1000 cwts Castor seed, Strauss and Co, 1200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Genoa:—2500 cwts Linseed, Strauss & Co, 110 bales raw cotton G Chacoty, 330 bales raw cotton, Italindia Cotton Co, 255 bales raw cotton, J A Begbie, 255 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 55/ bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. City of Nagpore for Liverpool:—210 balees raw cotton, S A Begbie, 1400 cuts myrabollams, V Bhasker, 450 bales aw cotton T M Kaisha, 2002 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros, 760 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 410 bales cotton F P, F F Campbells, 65 cwts myrabollams, G Maujee

S. S. Ockenfeels for Hamburg:—100 cwts Fennel seed, Amin and Sons, 330 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 18 bales woollen carpets, Shamjeemal.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Morvada for Hull:—800 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros, 4002 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas.

S. S. Heffron for New York:—394 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co, 50 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. King Fredric for Dunkirk:—660 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 2750 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Dalgoma for London:—118 bales Hemp F P, F F Campbells, 10 bales cotton Gray Twist, The Swadeshi Mills, 600 cwts Myrabollams, V Bhasker, 30 bdles woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff, 53 bales salted Goats Skin, E Noor Mahomed H Essa, 16 bales Goats and Sheep Skin, K Esmail.

For Hamburg:—55 bales raw cotton, Birla Bros, 110 bales raw cotton, M Amersey, 110 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand, 550 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 100 bales raw cotton, B Cursondas.

S. S. Rubens for Genoa:—275 tons scraped Iron, Ahmed S Maloobhoy, 300 tons scraped Iron, R Bossie and Co, 4004 cwts Rapeseed, Gorio Ltd, 220 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co 20 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Chemiston for Dunkirk:—220 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Piore for Antwerp:—800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co, 220 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Barcelona:—300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 100 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co, 500 bales raw cotton Louis Dreyfus, 100 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 300 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas, 20 bales raw cotton, Japan T Co.

S. S. Sado Maru, for Shanghai:—40 cwts Gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co.

For Hongkong:—265 cwts Gum Arabic, A Abdoola and Sons.

For Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales raw cotton, C K Kaisha.

S. S. Shunko Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin 300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 48 bales raw cotton, Ali Bros.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin.

For Nagoya:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osoka:—200 balese raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin, 1510 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Moji:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Ryokai Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 200 bales raw cotton, R D Tata, 204 bales raw coton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Ula for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, H Surajmal, 300 bales raw cotton, R D Tata 1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Obra for Kobe:—1300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 5.

S. S. Pilsna from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Tristene:—405 bales paper, 323 cases cotton goods, 685 cases glass rings, 15 cases Imitation jewellery, 9499 bags sugar, 25 cases Glass beads, 270 cases Enamelled ware, 29 cases Sametta, 34 cks Looncan wax 15 cases Playing Cards, 16 bales cotton yarn 50 cases Matches 210 bdles Harricane Lanterns, 24 bales Pulp boards, 510 Pies Dealwood Rough, 90 bdles wire, 59 cks Lamps 440 Pcs bars, 27 cases Iron Chains, 20 cases Soap.

From Venice:—19 cks Glass, 331 cks Glass beads, 48 cks Buttons, 48 cks Caps, 175 cks salt, 39 Pkgs cotton goods, 52 rolls Brass Thread, 36 rolls Copper Thread, 7 cases Combs.

From Suez:—2000 bags sugar.
From Calamata:—1250 bags Figs
From Brindisi:—900 bags almonds.
From Bari:—1714 bags almonds.

From Aden:—600 Pkgs Gum, 31 cases Gum 119 bags Gum, 25 jaltas Gum, 69 Pkgs Moong, 50 bdles Alkali, 122 bags Garlic, 27 bales Sa. 16 bdles Hides, 1 Box Sovereigns.

S. S. Clan MacIntyx from Natal, Agents W and A Graham:—5923 tons coal.

S. S. Ryokai Maru, from Osaka, Agents O S Kaisha:—145 bales drill, 18 cases Umbrella sticks, 370 bales cotton sheeting, 112 bales cotton Shirting, 371 bales cotton yarn, 6 cases Match Box.

From Kobe:—100 bales Wooden sticks bales match sticks 68 bdles match sticks 226 cases wood Boxes, 342 cases match Boxes, cases Cellulsid goods, 15 cases Champhor, 15 cases cotton goods 78 Pkgs Chemicals 260 bales Sheeting.

From Hongkong:—51 Pkgs sugar candy, 17 Pais Ink.

From Canton:—85 cases Palem Leaf Fans, 57 rolls Matting.

From Singapore:—234 bdles Rattans 646 bags sago flour, 54 cases Gum, 34 H/C Tea.

S. S. Khandala from Daresa, Agent B I S N Co:—150 Tusks Ivory, 507 bags Bajree, 18 bags Bones, 3 bdles Hides.

From Delagoa Bay:—200 cases Mangoes.

From Durban:—1443 cases Fruits, 75 Box Specie.

From Zanzibar:—445 bales Cloves, 4 cases silver coins, 14 bdles Hides, 31 bales Ebony wood.

From Mombasa:—728 bales cotton, 52 bdles Hides, 237 bags Potatoes, 617 Tusks Ivory, 734 bdles cowries.

S. S. Riverway from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co:—5930 tons Navigation coals.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

The following is a Statement of Accounts of the Tilak Swarajya Fund with tThe Committee of Treustees Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for Three Months Ending 30th September 1923.

	Rs.	as.	p	Rs.	as.	p
Cash and Investments as at 1st July, 1923				13,18,480	5	11
RECEIPTS—						
(a) Interest on Depodsits	6,350	5	4			
(b) Brokerage on Deposits	262	7	0	6,612	12	4
Total				13,25,093	2	3
Bombay Pal Congress Committee				25,357	15	
Kanara Flood Relief Committee as per resolution of the B. P. C. C.				5,000	0	0
All India Congress Committee being the quota on 1922 collections of T. S. F.				2,210	8	0
Out of Specific Funds						
Bombay P. C. C. for Depressed Class work	5,000	0	0			
Bombay P. C. C. for their Educational institutions	10,000	0	0			
Scholarships to Students of the National Medical College and National College.	750	0	0			
Compensation allowance to Mrs. Temina Dhondy at the rate of Rs. 50/- p. m. for three months as per resolution of B. P. C. C.	150	0	0			
				15,900	0	0
Office Expences :—						
Postage	2	7	0			
Conveyance	3	10	0			
Stationary	1	6	0			
				7	7	0
Cash and Investments at 30-9-23				12,76,617	4	1
Total				13,25,093	2	3
Cash and Investments as at 1st. July, 1923				13,18,480	5	11

Cr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
The Tilak Swaraja Fund for General purposes ..	.....			5,49,765	1	8
The Tilak Swara(a Fund received for and set apart by Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for specific purposes	.....			7,26,852	2	5
Total	.....			12,76,617	4	1

Dr.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In fixed Deposit Axccounts :—						
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	2,30,000	0	0			
The Bank of Baroda, L5td.	1,50,000	0	0			
The Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	1,30,000	0	0			
The Union Bank, Ltd.	1,30,000	0	0			
				6,40,000	0	0
In current Deposit Accounts :—						
The Bank Of India, Ltd.	66,304	2	10			
The Bank Of Baroda, Ltd.	2,650	10	7			
The Union Bank Of India, Ltd.	1,510	4	0			
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.	1,058	1	3			
				71,523	2	8
Loans and advances :—						
Papment to the all India Congress Committee Khadi Dept.	5,00,000	0	0			
Loan to Mr. Badrul Hassan for Khadi work in Hyderabad Deccan.	40,000	0	0			
Loan to Delhi Congress Reception committee.	25,000	0	0			
				5,65,000	0	0
Furniture Account.				66	0	0
Cash on hand.				28	1	5
Total.				12,76,617	4	1

(Sd.) Revashanker Jagjiwan,
,, Raghawji Purshuottam,
,, Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee,
,, Umar Sobani,
,, A. B. Godrej.
,, Velji Lukhamsi,
(Sd.) MATHOORADS, TRICAMJEE, ,, Mathooradas Tricamjee,
Secretary, T. S. F. Trustees, T. S. F

Messrs. C. H. sopariwala ;& Co., Hon. auditors, have certified the statement in the following words :—

We beg to report that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with.

We certify that in our opinion the above balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Trustees Accounts according to the best of our informations and explanations given to us and shown by the Books.

(Sd.) C. H. SOPARIWALLA & Co.,
Hon. Auditors.

Bombay, 5th December 1923.

N ws Department No. 1.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb 4.

In the share market jutes Howrah and Clive opened steadier after week-end in sympathy with hessians with most of interbazar transactions confined to the former. Reliance and Presidency came in for some dealings but the Hundred rupee shares lacked support. In cottons Dunbar improved slightly with Kesoram almost unaltered. Coals continue steady with moderate enquiry for Kalapahari, Raneegunge, Gopalichuck New Beerbhoom and Standard, north Damuda Upper Pench and south Karanpura noted some improvement in the prices. In teas almost nothing doing in the absence of outside interest in the forenoon, later few transactions were reported. In miscellaneous except for some transaction in Indo-Burma Tin and demand contiued for Indian iron and Steel nothing of any importance transpired in this section. Government securities were generally firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 66/7. 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 97/4. 6 per cent. bonds 1926 100/10.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 331.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan 166. Futwah Islampore Light 60.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/10, Dunbar 178 Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Albion 410 Alliance 464/8, Budge Budge 4410, Clive 28/2, Howrah 37/8, Hukumchand ord 7/14, Kamarhatty 467/8 Kinnison 856/8, Lansdowne 240, Nuddea 43 Presidency 5/15, Reliance 45/4, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Burrakur 36/4 Gopalichuck 16/8, Kalapahari 35 Minto 25/8, Neetooria 1 New Beerbhoom 34/4, North Damuda 7/12, Raneegunge 51/8 Satpukuria and Asansol 4/10, Seebpore 32/8, South Karanpura 12/4, Standard 62/8, Upper Pench 2/2, Britannia Engineering 5/12 Indian Iron and Steel 48/8, Bengal Paper 17/1, Titaghur 4/6, Indian General Navigation ord. 1/3.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation ord 5/4 Indo Burma Tin 7/8 Madan Theatres 3/4.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 135, East India 14/8.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one thirty-second pence and demaned bills one shilling five pence.

DIST. MUNICIPALITIES' ACT.

A NEW BILL BEING DRAFTED.

New and interesting features of the activities for the coming year in the field of local Self-Government in the Bombay Presidency are foreshadowed. The Hon. Minister, Mr. Goolam Hussain Hidayatullah, intends to introduce amendments in the District Municipalities' Act making it eligible for women to stand as candidates at Municipal elections as in the Bombay City. A Bill is being drafted by Mr. Hidayatullah for the enlargement of the existing powers to larger Municipalities such as those of Poona and Ahmedabad. If this Bill is passed, District Municipalities, according to the Minister, will be freer from outside control than at present, besides giving scope for greater initiative. As regards the Karachi Municipal Bill it is understood that the Bill aims at democratisation of the Karachi Municipality on the lines of the Bombay Corporation. It is yet in the stage of criticism before the Karachi Municipal Board and would presumably come before the Legislature next July. In conclusion, the Minister expects the proposed amendment of the Municipalities' Act will introduce the Parliamentary system in the Municipalities. In case the Government should disagree with the policy of any Municipality they are empowered to dissolve such a body with a view to a fresh appeal to the electorate whose voice will naturally be final.

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD ON ROAD.

The dead body of a Hindu widow, named Jaibai, aged about 40, a hawker in vegetables and residing with her children at Mazagon, was found lying on a footpath at New Mazagon Cross Road on Monday. She was on her back. Her legs were bent. There were marks on the throat and other parts of the body. The basket of vegetables was lying a little away from her. The ornaments she had been wearing had disappeared from her person. The body was removed to the morgue for post mortem examination and police investigations are in progress.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Hindu woman, named Nanibai, aged about 30, whilst crossing a road at Gamdevi was knocked down and run over by a motor car driven by Mahadeorao Balkrishna at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday last, she was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Monday night.

At an enquiry opened by the Coroner on her body yesterday morning, when Mahadeorao was present, Govind Vazir, a labourer, said that the deceased was crossing the road with an earthen pot on her head when the car came up and the driver sounded the horn. She ran about three or four paces from the car towards the left and the driver swerved in the same direction. The buffer of the car struck her and she was thrown about three paces. The left wheels passed over her body. The car, which was being driven very fast, stopped after going about three paces.

Dayabai, a woman pedestrian, said the car came fast and knocked the deceased down. The horn was not sounded.

Vithal Tanaji, a mason, said the horn was sounded when the car was about five feet from the deceased.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to shock and haemorrhage following the abdominal injuries. The injuries could have been caused by the wheels of a motor vehicle passing over her. Further inquiry was adjourned.

VENUE OF THE CONGRESS

MANGALORE: A SUGGESTION.

Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, High Court Vakil, Madras, writes:—

I find from an announcement in the Press that a general meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee will be held in the National School Building, Hubli, at 4 p.m. on Sunday the 17th February, 1924 to consider among other matters the venue of the Congress. I have no doubt that every district in the Karnatak will vie with one another in putting forward its claims for the honour of welcoming the Congress; but in a matter of such importance, it will be reasonably admitted that mere parochial patriotism should not be allowed to locate the choice; and if I should now venture to suggest the name of Mangalore in South Kanara District as the fittest place for the location of the next session of the Congress, I do so with the full conviction that Mangalore with its splendid scenery and plentiful supply of water and other convenience is most eminently suited to serve this grand National purpose.

Mangalore has a charm all its own not shared by any other city of equal importance in the Karnatak and many a visitor, humble and distinguished alike, has gone away struck with its beauty and its hospitality. Situated as it is by the sea and on the banks of a great stream, Netravati and studded by beautiful hills and picturesque palm groves, Mangalore affords a highly artistic panoramic effect. It has a pleasant climate and plenty of pure water specially in the season during which the Congress meets. It can command the resources of a District though poor in wealth yet rich in hospitality. With the exception of Bangalore and Mysore, it is probably the biggest city in Karnatak and one of the foremost centres of Congress activity. The young men of Mangalore and South Kanara at large are an enthusiastic lot and volunteers for making arrangements in connection with the session of the Congress can be enrolled in large numbers. Mangalore is connected by sea with Bombay and Karachi and delegates from the Punjab and some parts of Northern India as also from Bombay can easily reach Mangalore by steamers, while it is connected by train service with Madras. Delegates from Mysore can come via Shimoga and Agumbe. Mangalore though not in the very centre of Karnatak is yet not by any means an out of the way place and a session of the Congress at Mangalore will benefit both Karnatak and Kerala Provinces. It is therefore upto Mr. K. Sadasiva Rao to press forward the claims of Mangalore at the ensuing meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and I earnestly hope that other members of the Committee will warmly support the proposal.

DISASTROUS FACTORY FIRE.

ELEVEN WORKERS DEAD.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A disastrous fire occurred on the 31st January in the Gamadia Pressing Factory at Raver in East Khandesh. Up to date, eleven workers, all women, have died, while one more is in a precarious state. Fourteen others received minor burns but are not in hospital.

The fire started in the opener and spread to the cotton in the mixing room with great rapidity. The women workers in this room were caught in the flames. Efforts were made by the press authorities to extinguish the fire and to rescue any injured who remained in the building. The Mamlatdar and the local Police authorities were early at the scene of the accident and the former telegraphed immediately to the District Magistrate who was at Bhusaval and set out at once by motor, with the District Superintendent of Police, for Raver, forty miles away, where they arrived within a few hours of the outbreak.

The treatment of the injured was effected at the Raver Dispensary which adjoins the factory. The District Magistrate, who started an immediate enquiry, gave what help was possible and remained on the spot over night. The Chief Inspector of Factories, who was returning from a tour in Sind on the day of the accident, arrived at Raver on Sunday last to assist at the enquiry which is still in progress.

MASJID-EL-AKSA MISSION.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The President, Palestine Delegation, has sent the following list of subscriptions received from Arab merchants of Bombay towards the Masjid-El-Aksa Mission Funds:—

Sheka Jasim Ibrahim, Rs. 10,000; Haj Mohamed Abbas Haj Abdulla, Rs. 1,000; Haj Saleh and Haj Ibrahim Fayal, Rs. 1,500; Sh. Abdullatif Abdul Razak, Rs. 2,000; Haj Mohamed Salim Sadrawi, Rs. 2,000; Haj Abdul Rahman Kosaibi, Rs. 1,000; Sh. Mustafa Abdullatif, Rs. 750; Haj Abdulla Ali Riza, Rs. 3,000; Haj Abdurrahman Madjoa, Rs. 360; Haj Hamid Ali Kamel, Rs. 500; Haj Saleh Bassam, Rs. 250; Haj Hamad Ali Kadi, Rs. 300; Haj Mohamed Tahir Najami, Rs. 300; Haj Yusuf Khauji, Rs. 500; Haj Khaled Mosharl, Rs. 1,000; Haj Jasim Shirawi, Rs. 500; Mohamed Bahzad, Rs. 500; Abdurrahman Naim, Rs. 100; Abdulgaffar Akbar Ali Riza, Rs. 200. Total Rs. 23,700.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

At the fourth annual meeting of the institution of engineers in India Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, President, said that the establishment of an institution of their own in India was in keeping with the advances which were being made in other directions towards making India self supporting and was of the greatest importance to the profession and to India. If India was to have her own Engineering Profession India must have means of educating and training the engineers and this institution must use its influence with those whose business it was to provide those means.

COAL FOR INDIA

The suggestion made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to the All-India National Liberal Congress that South African coal going to India should be penalised as against the local article has been in prospect for some time past, writes the Johannesburg "Star." Writing during November, our Bombay correspondent gave an account of a deputation representing the Indian mining organisations which asked the Minister of Railways to reduce the long-distance freight rates on Indian coal—this, of course, in order to enable the distribution of Bengal coal to Bombay and other shipping and manufacturing centres—and at the same time restore the former export rebate on coal shipped from Calcutta to other parts of India and to impose a duty on what the deputation described as bounty-fed South African coal. It was noteworthy that the Bombay mill-owners, who are the largest users of coal in India, took no part in the representations; and though some of them were reported to be taking part individually, in the boycott of South African coal which had been suggested, there does not seem to have been any general action of this kind. The fact is that Bengal coal, the best available in India, is considerably below South African in quality; and it is an expensive business to rail it over long distances such as that to Bombay, or to ship it there by sea. In view of these facts, it is not surprising that those concerned with the coal export trade in this country, as transpired from inquiries whose results were published in our news columns on Friday, are not seriously alarmed at the threat made in India. As one speaker on the subject pointed out, the Indian merchants and manufacturers are keen business men, and they are not likely to allow the industries of the country to be injured for the sake of an attitude which can have no effect whatever on the question of Indian immigration into the Union or of the treatment of Indians here. There is, of course, a certain amount to be said from the purely Indian point of view on these latter questions; but reprisals through trade channels will hardly assist the Indian cause in this country. On the contrary, it is more likely, we fear, to harden public opinion here against it.

Our trade with India actually is very small. If the coal trade is cut out it is almost negligible, which, of course, is the reason why coal is the special aim of those who are agitating for a tariff wall against South African goods. We only do a little over a million in export trade to the whole of the East. Of this, taking last year's figures, £836, 000 was done with India and Ceylon, the coal export amounting to £629,000, of which £206,000 worth went to Ceylon. Even at these small figures, India is our largest purchaser within the Empire (except for the United Kingdom, which is overwhelming by the greatest), but it comes a long way behind Germany, France, Belgium, the United States and Holland; and while the coal trade has been increasing, its purchases of general produce from South Africa have fallen considerably during recent years. The sensible policy for India would be to build up trade relations rather than break them down, if only for the reason that they would improve its shipping facilities—a matter into which good supplies of coal at Bombay and the other ports enter very strongly indeed. As our correspondent pointed out in his letter already mentioned, other than political causes may reduce Indian purchases of South African coal for manufacturing purposes, the most improtant being the conersion of plants to the use of oil. Such changes, where economically sound, cannot be criticised; but India will suffer more than this country if it handicaps itself in purely political and artificial ways. These agitations against imported supplies have taken place before, notably in the case of Manchester goods, and have fizzled out in the course of a year or two. In that period, however, India might do itself a considerable amount of harm by penalising South African fuel.

KALOL SPINNING & WEAVING CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been said and written on the need of a Shareholders' Association but nothing has been actually done. Many new Companies sprang up in the boom time and the unfortunate shareholders, besides losing their original money, have now been faced with litigation for not paying further calls of these new Companies' shares.

One of such Companies is the Kalol Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., whose agents are Pratapsinh Moholalbhoy and Co. This company was formed in 1918 with a capital of 12 lakhs of rupees.

The agents have been asked by many shareholders to take this company into liquidation but they even do not care to reply to such letters. A mill cannot be built now with a capital of 12 lakhs of rupees. The agents of the Willingdon Spinning and Weaving Mills of Madras had the prudence to take their new Company into liquidation.

The Agents inform in their last report that out of 12000 shares first call has been paid on 7511 shares only and the second call has been paid on 3665 shares only. I am one of the shareholders who have paid both the calls. The third and the fourth calls each of rupees twenty-five have been called up and I have been served with a notice by the company's solicitors Messrs. Shah and Chinubhai that unless I pay Rs. 2500 on my 50 shares within four days time a suit will be filed against me! Does it sound reasonable to file a suit against me for the third and fourth call when there are scores of share-holders who have not paid even the first and second calls? As it is I have already paid (and lost) Rs. 2500 on these 50 shares and I am called upon to pay (and lose) further rupees 2500.

Of course many other shareholders are quite unable to pay and the agents will then take the company into liquidation and share-holders like me will lose all their money.

These agents were informed to take this company into liquidation long before they ordered machinery for the mill.

I might add here that according to Articles of Association these agents are entitled to their commission on total production of cloth and yarn even if their mills make a loss.

As the Agents refuse to give any answers to the letters written by shareholders I am obliged to seek the protection of your paper and request the agents and their solicitors Messrs. Shah and Chinubhai to make a full statement in your paper as to how they intend running a mill with such a small capital, the major portion of which still remains unpaid.

Will they have the wisdom to take this mill into liquidation.—Yours, etc.,

A SHARE-HOLDER.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 625.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 695.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 685.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 149.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 143.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 329.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.30-3/4.
London—Paris, Frcs 92.70.
London—Switzerland, Frcs 24.90.
London—Brussels, Frcs 105.00.
London—Rome, Liras 99.10.
London—Berlin, Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet—Steady market.

London, Feb. 4.

Telegraph Transfers	..	1/5 3/32 dull
Bar Gold	..	£ 4–15–1 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 5/16 Steady.

London, Feb. 4.

Rentes 3 per cent.	..	54
Berlin Cheques on London	..	
Bar Silver Spot	..	33 5/16
,, 2 months hence	..	33 1/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady–Small business.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	..	2 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans	..	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Feb. 5. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic ..	1/5
Bank Demand ..	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s ..	1/5 5/16
For. Demand ..	625
American Dollars ..	329
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai ..	235
Japan ..	148 1/2
Singapore ..	166 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 4.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	92.75
,, ,, ,, Germany	18.400.000.000
,, ,, ,, Italy	98.92
Stockholm ..	1645
Christiania ..	31.95
Amsterdam ..	11.51
Switzerland ..	24.86
Belgium ..	
Athens ..	

London Feb, 4

Demand Bells. ..	4.30.50

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 4.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 7/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	35/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent. ..	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 4.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 88 1/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 91 3/8unchgd.
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100 1/4 ,,
Consols 2 1/2% ..	57 —1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	64 3/4 ,,
Govt. Securities 3% ..	56 3/4 ,,

London, Feb. 4.

Conversion Loan ..	£ 76 3/4
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	,, 100 1/4
7 per cent. Indian ..	,, 113—

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-1.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-1-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-11-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-11.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 80-4.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 80-7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-9.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Bar gold ready, s. 95-1.
Silver ready, d. 33-8.
Silver forward, d. 33-1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China buying forward, India was a buyer at lower rate, Small business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 5

Ready :—25—10—6

Fe'da.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	25—10—3	25—10—9	..	25—10—3
Fagan	25—9—9	25—10—3	..	25—10—0

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—4—0
Fagan 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 5.

Ready 80—12—0

Fe'da.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	80—6—0	80—7—0	..	80—7—0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Feb. 5.

A further sharp advance of 54 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on better spot demand and general buying. Liverpool has been reported 25 points higher. The advance was due to short covering and scattered buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 4th February as follows:—

"Think that demand will decrease on further strength. Favour sales for moderate profits. Speculative position again long."

Owing to the further advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 631, i.e., Rs. 7 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 632. At about this level other Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs were sellers which caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 630½, but again improved to Rs. 632 on Bull operators buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 629 on jobbers and general selling and finally closed at the same rate at 3-30 p.m. The market was featureless to-day and the business done was very small. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 629 and declining to Rs. 626 on selling by Offices, closed at Rs. 628 at 5-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 603 and going up to Rs. 604 gradually gave way to Rs. 602 at which price the Bazar closed. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 605 advanced to Rs. 605/6. F. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 538 and May Rs. 541.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was better. About 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb 5.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	628
,, Bengal	..March ..	537
,, Bengal	..May ..	539
Fine Oomra.	..March ..	600
,, ,,	..May ..	603

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 5

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	570	560	545
M. G. Oomra No. 3	615	605	590
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	645	635	620
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	630	620	605
M. G. Mathia	600	590	575
M. G. Khandesh	605	595	580

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	632
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	539
Fully Good Bengal	..May. ..	541
Fine Oomra ..	..March.	604
Fine Oomra ..	..May.	607

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Feb. 5th, 1924.

New York Market 4th Feb., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
34.03	Mar.	34.25+22	34.28+25	34.57	+54
34.33	May.		34.56+23	34.79	+46
33.00	Jul.			33.40	+40
28.33	Oct.		—	28.52	+19
27.80	Dec.			28.05	+25

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.67, lowest 34.21, range .46 points. Better spot demand. Tone of market good.

Liverpool Market, 4th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
19.46	Mar.	19.51+06	19.70+24	19.71	+25
19.42	May.	19.60+-18	—	19.55	+23
18.90	Jul.			19.13	+23
16.46	Oct.			16.65	+19
Egyptian.					
22.45	Mar.			22.69	+24
20.80	Nov.			21.11	+31

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Tone of market good. Scattered buying, short covering. Only little cotton for sale. Spot sales 10,000.

(2) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 1,50,000.

(3) American cross rate on Saturday last 435 3/8; and on Monday 433 1/8.

(4) March highest 19.79, lowest 19.61, range .18 points. Good undertone, scattered buying, less for sale. Some hedge selling and straddle selling easily absorbed by good spot demand.

Alexandria Market 4th Fecruary 1924.

Previous close 43.92, Delivery March, Opening 44.15 plus 23.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		
,, ,, Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ..	..	10,000
,, ,, Sales of East Indian..		1,000
,, ,, Imports		250
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—		
Mid. Americans Spot Good demand.		19.79
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..	23.30
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	34.27
(As known in Liverpool)	May. ..	34.53
	July ..	33.21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. ..	34.26
,, ,, ,, ,,	May. ..	33.96

Liverpool, Feb. 4.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. Liverpool.	Mar. ..	19.71+15
M. U. G. O. O.	May ..	19.65+23
	July ..	19.13+23
	Oct. ..	16.65+19

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 4.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports		17,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	20,000
,, ,, to Continent	.. ..	10,000
Futures at New York	.. ..	
,, ,, ,,	March ..	34.57+54
,, ,, ,,	May ..	34.79+43
,, ,, ,,	July ..	33.40+40
,, ,, ,,	Oct. ..	28.52+19
Spot Cotton at New York	..	34.05+30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	34.50+50
Futures ,, ,,	Mar. ..	34.54+47
,, ,, ,,	May ..	34.24+47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	12 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	.. ..	64 1/4

AMERICRN COTTON MARKET, CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 4.
To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	34.57+54
	May ..	34.79+46
	July ..	33.40+40
	Oct ..	28.52+19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

M. G. Bengal Good,	.. ..	12.80
,, ,, Fully Good	.. ..	13.20
,, ,, Fine ..	.. ..	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	.. ..	14.00
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	.. ..	14.50
,, ,, ,, Fine	.. ..	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	.. ..	16.20
,, ,, Fully Good	.. ..	16.60
,, ,, Fine ..	.. ..	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	.. ..	12.70
,, ,, Fully Good	.. ..	13.10
,, ,, Fine ..	.. ..	13.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 4.
To-day's Prices.

Months.		
February	.. ..	19.61+26
March	.. ..	19.71+25
April	.. ..	19.65+23
May ..	.. ..	19.65+23
June	.. ..	19.49+23
July	.. ..	19.13+23
August	.. ..	18.29+19
September	.. ..	17.32+19
October	.. ..	16.65+19
November	.. ..	16.32+18
December	.. ..	16.22+18
January	.. ..	16.12+17
February	.. ..	15.99+17

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4
To-day's Prices

Months.		
February	.. ..	22.56+25
March	.. ..	22.69+24
April	.. ..	22.76+24
May ..	.. ..	22.83+23
June	.. ..	22.85+23
July	.. ..	22.89+24
August	.. ..	22.49+24
September	.. ..	22.09+24
October	.. ..	21.54+29
November	.. ..	21.11+31
December	.. ..	20.76+31
January	.. ..	20.76+31
February	.. ..	—

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb 5.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No.	14 1/2	1	0	6
Kilachand	..No.	20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone	..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
David	..No.	10 1/2	1	0	0
Shapurji	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas	..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara	..No.	10 1/4	0	15	6
Shapurji	..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Lighthouse	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan	..No.	40/1	1	13	9
Japan	..No.	42/2	2	2	0
Japan	..No.	20	1	2	3
Japan	..No.	32	1	9	0

Fagan 80—9—0 80—10—0 .. 80—10—0

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—12—0
Fagan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 5.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 66-2.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 84.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97-3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-3.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 92-2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102-12.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 107-2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 74.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

The Share market remained closed to-day.

London, Feb. 4.

Chartered Bank	.. ..	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	.. ..	,, 130—
National	.. ..	,, 43 1/2
Eastern	.. ..	,, 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	.. ..	,, 12 1/4

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, February 4.

A feature of Stock Exchange was buoyancy in oil shares in consequence of rise in petrol. Burmahs were 25-1-6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 5. 6 1-2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	67 0 0	13 10 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	10 8 0	10 12 0
Barley	35 0 0	..
Castorseed	68 0 0	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 15 6

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, April/May ..	7 3 3 ..
Linseed April May	12 15 0
Groundnut /Feb. /March	72 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M.	15 14 0 ..
Castorseed Gujrat Vivisa	66 11 0 ..

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 4.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers. 44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers 43/6
AUSTRALIAN F/M Sellers .. 46/9
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Buyers 32/3
Tone—Inactive.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 4.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £ 19 5/8
Tone—Quiet, but steady at previous rates—Buyers at 1/8 lover.
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net
,, Months Jan./Apr. None .. 40 7/8
,, Buyers, etc. May/Aug. Paid.. 38/6

LONDON, February 4.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine £18½.
February/March sellers.
Quiet and demand rather Easier Cottonseed Bombay £11.
February/March sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23½.
February/March quoted steady.

LONDON, February 4.

Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £45.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £14½.
Rapeseed Toria £19 7/8 January/February Rotterdam.
Rapeseed Brown Kutnee £18½ February/March Hull.
Rape Oil Crushed naked ex-mill £40½.
Maize Yellow Calcutta £41½ January/February.
Gingallyseed 15 per cent 26½ January/February Rotterdam.
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.
Tone of Cottonseed:—Little doing.
Tone of Linseed oil:—Steady.
Tone of Wheat:—Quiet.
Tone of Rice:—Slow demand.

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 4.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb. March Sellers	32/
July Sellers	26/6
July Sept, Sellers	25/6
Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	25/10

SUGAR.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

February, 5.

In sympathy with the tone of the foreign markets, our market opened steady but took a firmer tone during the latter half of the day.

Calcutta market was telegraphed last night as under:—

"Ready 19/8 February/March 20. Tendency good."

Our Java Agent telegraphed yesterday as under:—

"Market firmer 22.1/8 guilders per picul ex-warehouse. Exporters are buying."

Our Java Agent's telegram this morning ran as under:—

"Market firm 22.1/4 guilders per picul ex-warehouse. Outside advanced by 1 sh."

A good amount of business was doing by the importing offices in continental B.R.B. Beet sugars and June/July and July/August/September shipment. Yesterday's offtake for local consumption was 2,000 bags, a fairly moderate demand.

To-day's prices are as under:—
Fine white Java Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt.
December sh. 32/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
January/Februrry sh. 32/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
February/March sh. 32/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 27/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/August/September sh. 26/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Beet B. R. B. Ready Rs. 28/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
January/February sh. 32 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone.—Market firm with upward tendency.

METALS.

London, Feb. 4.

English Best Selected Copper	..	£ 65 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	.. ..	,, 60 5/8
Copper Braziers	.. ..	,, 83—
Yellow Metal	.. ..	,, 7 13/16
Hard Spelter	.. ..	,, 30—
		Nominal.
Corrugated sheets ..	.. ..	£ 18 7/16

COPPER.

Bombay, Feb, 5.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	72	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	73	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	76	0	0
Copper	2/	76	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panch Teka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		69	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64	12	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	8	0
English Copper		75	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 5

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	0	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	0	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	0	0
Brass	2	66	0	0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 4.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr.	12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 7/8

Tone—Very Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 5

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 4, 1924.

Cotton	46741 Bales.
Wheat	8330 Qrtrs.
Linseed	825 ,,
Rape, etc, ...	3243 ,,
Gingellyseed	2416 ,,
Poppyseed	162 ,,
Groundnuts	3799 ,,
Castorseed	2233 ,,
Rice	8018 ,,
Myrabollams	5114 ,,
Cottonseed	15914 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3548 ,,
Juwar	2929 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	2110 ,,
Coal	3948 Tons.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay 5th Feb. 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 1st Feb. to 4th Feb, 1924	95646	92511	+3135
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 4th Feb. 1924 ..	1598867	1459561	+102906
Shipments for the bi-week from 1th Feb. to 4th Feb, 1924.			
Europe.. ..	20460	10467	+18993
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	1316	107455	—106139
Total ..	30776	117922	—87146

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 4th Feb, 1924.

Europe	536909	334140	+202769
China	45757	73104	—27347
Japan	559387	683883	—124496
Coast Ports ..	21256*	15761	+5495
Total ..	1163309	1106888	+56421
Afloat in harbour Europe.. ..	26104	19548	+6556
China Japan and Coast Ports ..	127855	78190	+49665

*Including 7185 bales for U. S. of America.

MILL STORES.

Feb. 5, 1924.

There is practically a holiday feeling in the market owing to the continuance of the Mill strike. The mill-owners declared a lock-out till 4th, and invited the mill operatives to resume work on 4th, but the mill operatives refused to join work; consequently the strike continues unabated. This brought upon the market a complete dullness, and inquiries are practically nil, save a few up-country inquiries. The prices are unchanged and almost the same.

CHEMICALS.

Feb. 5, 1924.

So far as local mill business in heavy chemicals is concerned, there is a lull. Buyers are nil and the prices are easy. However up-country mills have been sending their inquiries. Farina witnessed a sudden and great scarcity and the stocks available are limited. The price nominally is Rs. 17, but there are very few bargains closed, owing to lack of stocks. Other chemicals have nothing further to be reported. The prices are as under:—
Caustic soda Rs. 24
Brown sugar lead Rs. 52
Litharge Rs. 36
Aniline salt Rs. 0/11/0 ...
Bleaching powder Rs. 14
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/5/6
Farina Rs. 17
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4
Glauber salt Rs. 4
Sago flour Rs. 15/4/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/8/0

COLOUR

Feb. 5. 1924.

Most of the nominal quotations are as under:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 108 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 105 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I.P. Rs. 100 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 2/8/0 per cwt
Delta Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb
Indenthrine Blue. Rs. 6/7 per lb
Fast Red (Madrasi) Rs. 5 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1/8/0
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

The profit of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., for the year ending 31st December 1923 is proposed by the Board of Directors to be appropriated as under:—

To 4th Dividend for 12 months of 1923 on 4,00,000 shares at As. 12 per share i.e. 7½ per cent free of Income Tax Rs. 3,00,000; To Reserve for Income Tax and Super Tax Rs. 60,000; To Reserve Fund Account Rs. 1,00,000; To Contingency Account Rs. 40,000; To Bonus to the Staff Rs. 6,000; To Carried forward to next year's a/c Rs. 9,806-5-10; Total Rs. 5,15,806-5-10.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo have been delivered here today.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS (BY "SENEX ")

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—1 Mile.

ORANGE WILLIAM	1
PLYMOUTH ROCK	2
SWITHIN	3

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

SURYA KUMARI	1
WHIT WEEK	2
GOLDGAINER	3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Div. I.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

ROWARDENNAN	1
BOUILLOTTE	2
KRISHNA KUMARI	3

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.Div. II.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

DELUVIAN	1
DANZIG	2
FOOTPEDAL	3

THE POWAI PLATE.—1¼ Miles.

ETHELDENE	1
IRRIGATE	2
MAMETZ	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—1 Mile, 1 Furlongs.

DIALECT	1
MISS EVANS	2
FESTIVITY	3

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

MUSK RAT	1
ALLENSMORE II.	2
POM POM	3

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

COMMANDER	1
KAMEL	2
STABILITY	3

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—1½ Miles.

MIKADO	1
VAZIRULMULK	2
GOSUB	3

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

G. I. P., PAREL ..... 4 Goals.
(Mercado 1, Cowton 2, Callaghan 1.)
SANTA CRUZ ..... 1 Goal.
(Perreira 1.)

The "A" division fixture between the Santa Cruz H. C. and G. I. P., Parel, came off on the Cooperage on Tuesday evening, when the Railwaymen won comfortably by the substantial margin of 4 goals to 1. The G. I. P. were decidedly the better team and exhibited better hockey than their opponents. They have a fast set of forwards who combine well which is due to their having a ground of their own where they play many practice matches. The Santa Cruz boys on the other hand are an erratic lot and would have lost by a bigger margin had it not been for the superior defensive tactics of Green who was a tower of strength at right back.

Right from the bully-off the Railway forwards got away with the ball and the inside left, Mercado, beat Coates with a stinging shot. The Santa Cruz forwards strove hard to equalise, but Lewis and Callaghan were responsible for keeping them out of the Railway area. After a few minutes of even play the Santa Cruz forward made a determined effort and Perreira getting through the defence beat the Railway custodian with a well-placed shot. The G. I. P. continued to monopolize the attacking operation, but no more goals were scored till half-time.

G. I. P., Parel ..... 1 goal.
Santa Cruz ..... 1 goal.

On resumption the Railway severely tested the Santa Cruz defence and in a few minutes their pivotal man, Cowton, netted the second goal. From now onwards, play was confined to the Santa Cruz area. The Railway forwards would have won by a larger margin had it not been for their erratic shooting.

Cowton was responsible for the third after which an unfortunate accident prevented him from taking further part. The Santa Cruz were now solely engaged in defending their goal, but Callaghan off a short corner pierced the defence scoring the fourth goal.

The teams were:—

G. I. P., Parel:—Harper; Hawkins and Henderson; Chapman, Lewis and Callaghan; D'Monte, Mercado, Cowton, Gardiner and Fernandes.

Santa Cruz:—Coates; Green and Rosario, D. Rosario, Johannes and Butler; H. Butler, Vydia, Vaz, Perreira and H. Green.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and de Sousa.

TO-DAY AT 5-15.

Portuguese Republican S. C. vs. Parsi Athletes Sporting Club.

The game between the B. B. R. F. A. and the Parsi Pioneers on Thursday has been cancelled and the R. I. M. will play the Pioneers instead on that date.

BANK OF BARODA.

SHAREHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Bank near Mandvi, Baroda, on Monday the 28th January.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to submit to you the Annual Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st Decr. 1923 which with your permission I will take as read. You will see from the Report that the net profit for the year that has just ended, including the amount brought forward is Rs. 6,18,090-3-11.

The world conditions of trade and commerce to which I referred last year, have not improved during the year and trade depression has continued in the country in that period. These conditions have, as you must have noticed, affected the profits of Banks in general. Our Annual profits have however continued the same as those of last year. We are again able to pay the same dividend as last year and to carry Rs. 1,25,000 to Reserve Fund raising it to Rs. 20,75,000 which is a little more than two-third of our paid up share capital. Our working capital at the end of the year is Rs. 45,00,000 more than that at the end of 1922. In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our investment in Government securities has increased by Rs. 30,00,000. We now hold about 29 per cent of our working capital in these securities which shows the safe and strong position of our Bank.

The management under the guidance of our capable and experienced General Manager Mr. Randle has kept in view the necessity of strengthening the position of this Bank by having a large amount of gilt-edged securities which can be utilised in times of emergency. This result, I am confident, you will consider most satisfactory.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and his Government have continued the sympathy and support which they have extended to us from the very beginning. I would like to take this opportunity on your behalf of expressing our sense of gratefulness to His Highness personally, to Sir Manubhai Nandshanker Mehta C.S.I. and to all the State Officials for their valuable support.

Before concluding I desire to refer to the excellent management of the Bank by Mr. Randle for which our best thanks are due to him and to the Staff who Mr. Randle assures have loyally supported him in his work. I am sure you all join me in this vote of thanks to the management.

The resolutions were then proposed and after being duly seconded were all carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

"INDIA'S MINERAL WEALTH"

In a series entitled "India of to-day" Dr. J. Coggin Brown has given, under the above heading, an excellent little handbook reviewing the existing, known mineral resources of India. India had once upon a time been the home of extensive and world-famed metallurgical industry, which to-day seems to be all but annihilated thanks to the "free" competition of foreign goods which our benecent Government has deliberately promoted as a policy in the best interests of India! It is good, however, to be reminded, by such unimpeachable official testimony as that of Dr. Brown, that even to-day India possesses mineral resources of no mean order. And though the actual value of our total mineral production has not been much in excess of 30 crores in any year, as the figures below will show, which does not compare very favourably with the leading mineral producers of the world, the estimate of still untried, though known, resources, is sufficiently tempting to anyone with a far-sighted imagination or statesmanship. Says Dr. Brown:—

"Since that time (i.e. 1920 (sic)) more coal fields have been tapped by railways and fresh oil-fields drilled; the enormous iron ore resources of Orissa have been partially proved, while a successful iron and steel industry with its attendant subsidiaries has been established; the copper-bearing loads of singhbhum have been explored, and the production of refined copper commenced; the great reserves of argentiferous lead-zinc sulphides of the Northern States have made Burma, the chief new factor in the world's production of lead; the wolfram deposits of Lower Burma, then practically untouched, are now known to be the most important in the British Empire, and supplied the needs of the allies for the greater part of the war period; the monazite deposits of Travancore, then absolutely unknown, have proved the largest and richest in the world. India still heads the list of the world's mica producers, while her deposits of manganese ore have given her the same proud position as regards that mineral from time to time. India now produces gold, silver, lead, copper, iron and steel; petroleum is refined, and cement made on a large scale within her borders."

Average annual value of some Indian minerals.

1898-1903	£ 4,2,58,705
1904-1908	£ 6,716,825
1909-1913	£ 8,363,222
1914-1918	£11,622,743
1919	£14,164,223
1920	£19,676,410
1921	£21,399,043

This long extract is all too brief to give an adequate idea of India's yet untapped mineral wealth. That, however, this hidden wealth be made known and extracted for the real, solid benefit of India, it is imperatively necessary that the laws and policy governing the grant of concessions for the prospecting and exploiting should be radically revised. This is our inherited national wealth which we are bound to pass on to our progeny, in an improved condition if we can. The present generation has no right to dissipate it; still less has it any right to create any mortgages in the shape of non-Indian vested interests in connection which the succeeding generations may find it difficult to discharge. It would really be much better in the long run in our national interests that this section of our national wealth is not explored at all, than that it is exploited wholly or even largely for the benefit of the foreigners amidst them. No section of the national wealth of any country is guarded so jealously as the mineral wealth, and we cannot emphasize too much the need to secure, by adequate legislation, the completest possible exclusion of the foreign capitalist from its exploitation. The purpose and value of Dr. Brown's book is in no way marred by the absence of an appendix giving a digest or summary of the rules and regulations now in force for the grant of mining licenses; but no one who views his production from the standpoint of our national economic statesmanship could help regretting the omission, nor insisting upon a revision of these rules so as to secure a complete and exclusive reservation of mineral exploitation in India to Indian capital and Indian labour.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN PUBLIC FINANCE.

The Budget returns of the United States recently transmitted by the President to the Congress, make a most valuable object lesson to those extravagant or impecunious governments, who, like our own, do not seem yet to realise that they owe any duty to the tax-payer. The estimated national revenue and expenditure in America upto the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 shows a steadily ascending series of revenue surpluses as noted below:—

(In millions of dollars.).

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Revenue	4007.1	3894.7	3693.3
Expenditure	3697.5	3565.0	3298.1
Surplus	309.6	329.7	395.7

The first figure represents the actuals, the last two the Treasury estimates. President Coolidge, like his predecessor, seems to be a follower of the sound, old, orthodox view that whenever there is an unexpected surplus, the tax-payers must be given the first benefit. "I have in mind," he says, "that the tax-payers are the stock holders of the Business Corporation of the United States, and that if this business is showing a surplus of receipts the tax-payers should share therein in some material way that will be of immediate benefit". In England the last few conservative ministers have sought to give effect to this canon by reducing the burden of floating or funded debt; while in America they seek to reduce the burden of the tax-payer every time that a surplus occurs. The two methods may be regarded as the different facets of the same principle; but the latter of them has this advantage in practice that each time the American citizen is relieved of any tax-burdens, he finds an added strength in his commercial competition with the Britisher. It has been calculated that the total burden of taxation per head in the United States, including the local, federal and state taxes, is £21 per annum,; while the burden of the central taxation alone in Britain is £16 per head. Further comment would be superfluous, especially when one recalls that in point of wealth, the United States to-day are nearly twice as rich as Britain.

In India, on the other hand, we have hardly an intelligible principle to rule and direct our financial administration. In the ordinary course, our next Budget is also likely to be one of deficit,—variously estimated at from 2 to 7 crores, in spite of the heroic stand they made last year in the increase of the salt duty. The experience of this year ought to be conclusive that there is something fundamentally wrong with the very basis of budget-making in India, and unless and until that is corrected there can be no hope of any lasting financial equilibrium. The Government of India, however, if rumour does not belie them, want to meet this their new fiasco by utilising as ordinary revenues what are essentially windfalls, objectionable in their inception alike as in their use. A crore they seem to expect from the recent manipulation of the gold portion of the Paper Currency Reserve—in itself a monstrous method of dealing with a country's national reserves that cannot be condemned too emphatically; and several more crores they wish to annex from the sale of ex-enemy ships that has recently completed. These are both items of capital increment, which it is highly pernicious to devote to making good a deficit in the ordinary finance, thereby concealing the most conclusive proof of the expensive amateurishness that still seems to dominate our financial administration unless the country takes a warning in time, and makes an energetic protest against these thriftless forms of budget making, we shall be in for yet another year of bad finance.

DUTY OF MUSLIM YOUTH.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Maulana Mahomed Ali gave a lecture at the Union's premises on Monday evening on "The Muslim youth and his duty" to-day. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. The hall was packed to overflowing and among the visitors were Mrs. Atiya Begum Sahib and a member of the Palestine Delegation.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in introducing his brother Maulana Mahomed Ali said: he knew him so long and so intimately that if he were to tell them all about him it would take much time but he knew the strength of his right hand (loud laughter) though he had now become the President and leader of the Indian National Congress, Maulana Mahomed Ali who on rising to address was received with loud cheering said the subject before them was very clearly explained in the lecture which he read that morning in a newspaper delivered by Mrs. Atiya Begum. The subject "Muslim youth and his Duty" would cover the whole world—let alone youth—and said that there was nothing left. The early education of the Muslim youth was intended chiefly to give them some employment, but the training they were receiving in Northern India in Government Colleges did not fit them for employment they were trying. The Muslims felt their civilisation was superior to Western civilisation and did not send their sons to schools and colleges started by the British Government. Some Mussalmans received their education in Quoran, in Arabic grammar and Muslim Theology and they became the leaders of Muslim communities in religious matters, but there were a number of Muslims who were not so religiously minded were content with learning Persian prose, Sherman—Shikandarmani etc. History and Geography nobody knew and in this way they carried on their education. He went himself to Aligarh College to study when it was opened by the Muslims in revolt against the policy of the British Government. They felt that they were Muslims and had a certain "Esprit de Corps" as Muslims and they talked of Islam but really they were very ignorant as Muslims. He then went to Oxford. There was no chance of receiving religious education there.

ISLAMIC RENAISSANCE.

On his return he went out hunting for a job and there was no time for him to make researches in religion. But there was so much work to do in what was happening in the Islamic world. They felt for the first time a craving to know more about their religion. He thought people in the West were under the impression that they (Muslims) were now to be disillusioned after the defeat of Islam by Christianity and that Islam was but a superstition of 1300 years old. But just the contrary thing had happened. Instead of going towards Western Science, Western Culture, and Western Civilisation, they began to look into their own past and began to read their own literature trying to understand what Islam really was. It seemed to him, that there was, evidently some vitality in Islam and for the first time in his life he began to read the Quoran from the beginning to the end which opened his eyes. For the first time he realised that he was a Muslim and what a Muslim meant and now he came to them not to despise them but as one who had passed through the same stage as they were passing to-day. He found that Islam was not a bundle of Doctrines, not so many individual tenets but it was one thing—one thing alone namely Islam which means a complete resignation or identification of the human purposes with the Divine Powers. That purpose is disclosed in various religions. He wanted them to be proud of the fact that their's was the only faith that recognised every other faith in the world. (applause.)

THE TRAGEDY OF SUBJECTION.

Continuing he said that there was no country in the world without a Prophet and God revealed mankind from the first to the last. Islam would teach what man himself was. After God man alone in this world was responsible for his action and therefore he alone must be given freedom. God had inspired every soul with righteousness and unrighteousness and they were guided by two paths—the path of Virtue and of Vice. Man should make his own choice between the two and he is bestowed with intelligence and reason. A subject race had no responsibility. True religion required the Muslims not to be slaves. It was their duty to suffer and cause suffering if occasion demanded. Every action of theirs should be for the purpose of righteousness for truth and for God. Everything other than God was devil and he asked them to surrender everything to God and to identify themselves with the purpose of God and that purpose was not an unnatural one. He wanted them to take to life, to follow their conscience and get themselves free from their ignoble stooping. He asked them not to allow their conscience to be suppressed but to study their religious books with all humility. In conclusion he exhorted them to think rightly, feel rightly and act rightly and to break up the idol of selfishness.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his concluding remarks said that he was a seeker himself as also a worker. He wanted fresh blood and fresh life. Besides their studies he urged them to spend some time in national work also. He asked them whether it was not fair on his part to make such a demand to come forward and give their knowledge and energy that they might become better servants of God and man.

The Adh Kumb Somawati Amawas, a big bathing day at the Sangam, Allahabad passed off without any untoward event. The arrangements for bathing were satisfactorily gone through. The number was not so great as on previous occasions but at a very rough calculation it must have been over one million.—A.P.

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LEE COMMISSION IN PATNA.

EVIDENCE OF I. C. S. ASSOCIATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 4.

The Royal Commission on the Public Services commenced their sitting this morning in the Patna Secretariat. Lord Lee and all the members of the Commission except Mr. Basu and Mr. Samarth were present. All evidence recorded to-day by the Commission was in camera. The first batch of the witnesses heard included Mr. J.D. Sifton, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G.J. Manahani I.C.S. and Mr. A.C. Davies I. C. S. on behalf of the Bihar and Orissa I. C. S. Association. The second batch of witnesses consisted of Mr. W.P. Heycock, Mr. C.J. Hamilton and Mr. G.S. Sherrard, on behalf of the Association of Governments. The third and the last batch of witnesses comprised Mr. E.A. C. Perkin, Mr. A.K. Sinha and Mr. Carter on behalf of the Indian (Imperial) Police Association.

In the course of their memorandum the members of the Bihar and Orissa I.C.S. Association said after quoting the opinion of the authors of the report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms as to the future position of the I.C.S. that the experience of the last three years had shown convincingly the necessity of retaining a strong nucleus of European officers of the same calibre as hithertofore it was clear that any material change in functions and the duties of the Indian Civil Servants was at present premature. It was now a matter of history that the introduction of the Reforms was signalised by the outburst of revolutionary propagandism more widespread than any previous movement in India. A situation was created which could not be dealt with by the Central Government of the Province but only by determination and personality of the officers distributed among the districts in this province of Bihar and Orissa. Mobs of ignorant people excited by the belief that the Government was at an end paraded in open defiance of authority. A similar situation was also created by the strike on the E.I.R. Railway and were certain to occur again while labour was making its early attempt at organisation. In backward tracts of aboriginals in the industrial areas and in places where communal feelings ran high there were always grave elements of danger and preservation of law and order required courage and ability of the highest order in the officers of the Civil Service and of the police thereof. It was essential that there should be no falling off in the quality of the officers recruited and that a strong European element should be maintained in the districts as well as in the higher administrative posts.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MILITARY FORCE AND INDIANS.

PT. MALAVIYA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The unsual interest aroused by the expected debates on Mr. Gandhi's release and constitutional advance had attracted a big crowd of visitors into the public gallery. The race for occupying front seats began about an hour and a half before the Assembly met and at ten almost all the seats were fully occupied. Those who came after ten had to stand on a row behind the chairs. Ladies, both Europeans and Indians, had also raided the galleries in considerable strength. The visitors included Lala Lajpatrai, Mrs. Grace Thomson Seton, a well known American writer and Mr. C. R. Das. The distinguished visitors' boxes were also full but only few of these visitors knew before coming to the chamber that none of the two debates which had attracted them to the galleries were to come off to-day. According to the arrangements made by non-officials with the Government, the debate on the resolution for the revision of the constitution has been postponed till Saturday next, while Mr. Gandhi's release has forestalled the debate on the motion urging it. Attendance in the house was fair.

The President occupied his chair at eleven. Mr Abdul Zoha was sworn in.

Replying to Mr. Bhubananda Das, Sir Malcolm Hailey said much material had been collected regarding the amalgamation of the Oriya speaking tracts but much depended on the wish of such people. Government was not yet satisfied about the wishes of these people and proposed to depute two officers to those areas and to report.

Replying to Lala Dunichand, Sir Basil Blackett said it was not true that the assessment of income tax in the Punjab was indiscriminate or unjust. No doubt the increased efficiency of the Department to collect tax from those who used to evade it had met with opposition from such persons.

In answer to Dr. Gour's question the Home Member said the Government of India forwarded to the Secretary of State the resolution of the Assembly urging the limitation of the power of certification possessed by the Viceroy. They recommended that no action should be taken on it.

Dr. Gour. When was the letter sent by the Government?

Home Member: Shortly after it was adopted by the Assembly.

Dr. Gour: What is the time by which the Secretary of State replies to important communications?

Home Member: It varies. Sir, it varies (laughter).

SUPREME COURT.

Another question of Dr. Gour about the establishment of the Supreme Court in India drew forth an announcement from the Government on the subject. Sir Malcolm Hailey said there was no identity of opinion between the Local Governments, High Courts or legal authoritise, whether Indian or European, in favour of an early institution of the Supreme Court, while the question of its location also involved great difficulty. There would be great difficulty in securing the personnel for the Court which would be likely to give it a status and reputation equal to that of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Further financial conditions clearly rendered the institution of the Supreme Court impracticable at the present time.

Dr. Gour's enquiry elicited the information that it was estimated the annual receipts on account of advertisements in postage stamp booklets and postal publication would amount to Rs. 12,000 and four thousand five hundred respectively. The income from advertisements on telegram forms based on the present number of forms used was expected to be about a lakh of rupees yearly. This amount would increase as the telegraphic traffic increased and more forms were required to be printed.

In answer to another question of Dr. Gour, Sir Basil Blackett said until the end of December 1923 Rs. 383 lakhs were paid out in India to the depositors of the Alliance Bank of Simla by the Imperial Bank of India. Government had no information regarding the amounts paid in Europe or to Indian and European depositors respectively.

Questioned by Dr. Gour, Sir Malcolm Hailey said five persons applied for the removal of their disqualifications for a decision. In four cases disqualification was not removed and in one case it was held that no disqualification existed. He proposed to leave it to the gentlemen concerned themselves to publish the fact of their having made an application.

Mr. Patel asked a supplementary question as to whether disqualification in any case had been removed without application.

The Home Member replied in the negative.

REGULATION 3 OF 1818.

Sir Malcolm Hailey replying to Dr. Gour's question about repeal of Regulation 3 of 1818 and other repressive laws, said that the Committee recommended the retention of the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818 for the purposes specified in para 13 of their report, including the security of British Dominions from foreign hostility. the Government of India announced their intention of accepting the recommendations of the committee. No legislation for the amendment of the Regulation had been undertaken nor did the Government consider possible to undertake an amendment in the present circumstances.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Are the Government aware that the use of these obnoxious regulations would be absolutely wrong if full responsible Government were introduced in India.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: It is a matter entirely of opinion.

Mr. Neogy: Do I take it that the Government do not accept the proposition laid down by the Committee that a majority of members viewed with deep and genuine disapproval the continuance of the repressive laws?

"Sir Malcolm Hailey:—Government have already taken such action as they could under circumstances.

Pundit Malaviya:—Why could not action be taken under ordinary law against the persons who have been dealt with under the regulation?

The Home Member:—I am not sure whether that question does arise but I am perfectly prepared to answer it if the Hon Member will refer to the speeches of Lord Charmichael, Lord Ronaldshay and recent.

Home Member: In the address of Lord Lytton to the Bengal Council he will have full information of the reasons for such actions.

Pandit Malaviya: I wish to know the opinion of the Government of India and not what the Governors said.

Home Member: We are entirely in accord with the Local Government.

Dr. Gour: How can Government reconcile its acceptance of the report of the Committee with the recent actions??

Home Member. In the absence of conciliation on the point, I can only say we cannot help it

Dr. Gour had raised the question of reduction of travelling allowance to the members, whereupon Mr. Patel asked whether Government was aware that some members had charged first class fare but travelled in third or second classes.

TRIBAL RAIDS.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Roy's question Mr. Howell, Foreign Secretary, said the tribal raids during the past four years were:—1919-20, 324; 1920-21, 233; 1921-22, 129; 1922-23, 73. The effect of the operations of Kohat and Ladi Kotal gangs on the Civil Administration of the North-West Frontier Province was now happily a matter of history. While the gangs were at large their activities imposed much expenditure of thought and energis on all officials in devising and carrying out measures of protection. Besides provision of extra guards, where required, it was found necessary to surround cantonments of Kohat and Bannu by wire entanglements and to acquire certain lands adjoining those cantonments beyond the Indus. The night running of trains was so far as possible temporarily discontinued.

MR. RANGACHARIAR'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Rangachariar formally moved his resolution urging the revision of the Government of India Act.

Sir Malcolm Hailey informed the house that during the last two or three days they had been mutually endeavouring to come to the asistance of the house by framing the isues more clearly than have been put down in the resolution and amendments. Certainly it would be in the interest of the Government if they could known where really the members stood. He understood that endeavours were being made to put forward such a resolution. He was prepared to agree to the postponement of the discussion till Friday (voices "yes, yes") and formally moved for the postponement which was agreed to.

Mr. S. Chetty intimated that he did not intend to move his resolution urging the release of Mr. Gandhi.

At this stage a large number of visitors left the galleries.

Mr. Venkatapati Raju moved (a) for the amalgamation of the Indian Territorial Force and Auxiliary Force for the combined purpose of supplementing the regular forces in support of civil power and for internal security and as a second line to the regular army and the removal of all distinctions whatsoever as well as in the matter of duties and privileges, (b) to increase the strength by the annual addition of ten thousand till it reaches the figure which would enable a gradual reduction of the regular forces by one half of the present strength for the peace establishment, (c) to provide adequate funds for the efficient organisation and training of the same serviceable for Military purposes by corresponding reduction in other vaodable military expenditure. Mr. Raju dilated on the urgent necessity of removing all racial distinctions at a time when the country was awakened and almost on the eve of receiving self-Government. The Labour Ministry at home should help in the policy of trusting Indians and opening doors of the auxiliary force to the Indians. He maintained that his proposition would meet the Indian view as well as it would result in the curtailment of the military expenditure.

Capt. Ajab Khan considered the proposal for amalgamation impracticable but would agree to the appointment of a committee to explore avenue for making the Territorial Force more popular. He also, referred to the difficulty of pay to the Indians in the regular army if the pay of the Indians in the territorial force was raised equal to that of auxiliary force.

Mr. Doraswamy Aiyangar expressed surprise that an Indian member should have opposed the resolution. He was sure that if the Government trusted the Indians the plea of unfitness of India to man her defences would disappear.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal emphasised that so long as racial distinction between the two forces existed he could not recommend young men to join the Territorial Force. Until the Indians could partake in the defence of the Empire they could not attain Swaraj. It had been alleged that the Indians wanted to undertake civil administration while leaving the Military defence on European shoulders. "No, we make this offer of serving loyally, faithfully and to the fullest of our strength in the defence of the Empire. Take that offer and you will take the ground from under the secret societies which are again springing up in my province. By trusting Indians you will not court disaster but you will avoid it."

Mr. Burdon quoted from the speech of Sir Charles Monroe, ex-Commander-in-Chief who in introducing the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Bill made it amply clear that no racial feeling had ever entered their mind. The two forces were meant for altogether different purposes.

Continuung Mr. Burdon said that the Territorial Force was widely spread over country and could not be summoned at a moment's notice in case of local emergency while the majority of the members of the Auxiliary Force were paid on the same scale as the British soldiers in the regular army while the Indians in the Territorial Force were paid on the scale of their Indian colleagues in the Indian Army. If the pay of the Indians was equalized to that of the members of the Auxiliary Force, the result would be that they could not keep the pay of the Indian Sepoy in the regular army lower. In their regulations they had to indicate the standard of payment which the territorials could expect under various circumstances of their employment. To raise the pay of the Indian sepoy to the scale of the British soldier need not be discussed for its financial impossibility.

Dr. Gour:—Pay the British soldier on the Indian scale.

Mr. Burdon:—So long as the army is recruited on the voluntary basis you will have to pay the market price of the British soldier.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

On reassembling Pandit Malaviya supported the resolution wholeheartedly but moved an amendment which, he said, would better meet the object in view "that a Committee should be appointed to investigate and report what subjects should be taken to improve and expand the Indian Territorial Force so as to constitute it an efficient second line of reserve of the regular army and also to remove all racial distinctions in the constitution of the non-regular military forces in India including the Indian Auxiliary Force."

Pandit Malaviya said that till the Reforms Act had been passed the Government in this country had never conceived of ever handing over the administration of their country to the Indians. Hereafter the Government must make up its mind to declare that the army affairs in India were to remain in the hands of the British officers only for a short period. Institution in India for the military career was not adequate and satisfactory and there were too many restrictions. They had only to look to the British and Japanese methods to find that conditions here were extremely difficult. They should try to have citizens guards and see that the military expenditure was reduced. These could be left to a Committee to work out.

After further discussion Pt. Malaviya's amendment was put to vote and carried.

"FIRST FRUIT OF SWARAJIST VICTORY".

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Just before the Assembly met to-day, the announcement has been made of the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi on medical grounds. I have interviewed many non-official members who are all unanimous in the opinion that this announcement could have been made a fortnight ago, or at least by the Viceroy on the opening day, with great effect. That opportunity of satisfying the country was lost by the Viceroy, and to-day because the Swarajists and the non-Swarajists were combined to defeat Government they have been forced to announce the release. This may be called the first fruit of the Swarajists' victory in the Assembly.

NOBLE PEACE PRIZE.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 5.

The Council of State reassembled to-day. The attendance was fair but the visitors' gallery unlike yesterday was practically deserted. The Secretary laid on the table the Cotton Cess Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly. There were no questions to be asked.

Mr. Khaparde moved for the consideration of a bill to consolidate the Law relating to Criminal Tribes.

Mr. Raza Ali complained of want of time given to the members to study the measur and pointed out that all acts relating to this bill had not been made available to them.

Mr. Khaparde had no objection to postponement of consideration of the bill.

Mr. Crerar on behalf of the Government had no objection either.

The motion was then postponed for fortnight.

Sir Mahomed Shafi moved for consideration of a bill to consolidate law relating to tolls on public roads and bridges.

Mr. Raza Ali again moved for the postponement of the motion for not less than a couple of weeks.

Sir Mahomed Shafi had no objection to the postponement and consideration was accordingly postponed.

On the motion of Mr. Crerar the Council agreed to elect four panels, consisting of six members each, from which members of four standing committees would be nominated to advise on the subjects in the Home Department, Commerce Department, Education Department and Department of Industries and Labour.

The President fixed Monday for nominations to be made.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved the following resolution: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to the Norwegian Parliament the considered opinion of this House that His Highness Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan is the fit person for the Nobel Prize for peace this year, in view of the strenuous, persistent and successful efforts that His Highness has made to maintain peace between Turkey and the Western powers since the Armistice."

Sir Maneckjee, in moving the resolution said that rules of the Norwegian Parliament required that a request of this kind should go from the Legislature and not from the people themselves. Hence it was necessary that he should make the request in this Council to be conveyed to the Norwegian Parliament. Sir Maneckjee described the history of the Nobel Prize and after referring to the honour already conferred on Dr. Tagore for literature and poetry argued that the prize for peace this year should go to the Aga Khan. Already Norwegian papers and Swiss papers were referring to the part played by His Highness in the cause of peace in Turkey and the Near East. Sir Maneckjee said he only re-echoed the sentiments of papers in Norway and Sweden. The Aga Khan was a pre-eminent person with European reputation, respected not only by a large number of his followers but by all classes. Sir Maneckjee then referred to the complications which once arose at Angora when the Britishers were kept as prisoners. The complication would have assumed serious shape but for the tact of the Aga Khan who brought his influence to bear on Angora and got the release of British prisoners. The Aga Khan also played a prominent part at the Lausanne Conference and brought about the final settlement of the Turkish question.

Sait Haroon Jaffer and Lala Ramsarandas supported the resolution.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar opposed the resolution, as he thought the Council would only stultify itself by assenting to a motion for Nobel Prize being awarded to the Aga Khan when there were better names for it. So far as he (Mr. Iyengar) was able to ascertain public opinion since yesterday, when this resolution was placed on the table, he had the authority of the Muslim community of Delhi and influential members of the Khilafat Committees that the Aga Khan was not fit for Nobel Prize The prize could as well go to Lord Chelmsford for his endeavours to solve the Turkish question, if not to Lord Curzon. It had been mentioned in the papers that Mahatma Gandhi would probably get the Nobel Prize. If it was the object of this Council that Mahatma Gandhi should not get the prize, it might plainly say so, instead of suggesting the name of the Aga Khan.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, on behalf of the Government said that the desideratum in a matter of this kind was ascertained by non-official opinion of this house. Government members would not therefore vote or speak on the merits of the resolution. Nominated officials would also abstain from taking part in the debate. Should the house adopt the resolution the Governor-General-in-Council would communicate it to the proper quarter.

MAHATMA NOT ELIGIBLE!

The Hon. Mr. Sethna in supporting the resolution said that the rules of Norwegian Parliament required that the prize must be given to a person who promoted not the peace of one country but international peace. Therefore Mr. Gandhi would not be eligible for the Nobel Prize for peace.

Sardar Jogendra Singh had no objection to the Aga Khan securing the prize but a resolution in Council was not the right procedure. He rejoiced at the unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Sethna had pointed out that Mr. Gandhi was not under the rules of the Norwegian Parliament to get the prize. The whole thing depended on the question as to who really contributed to the international peace. In this connection he was reminded also of the efforts of Lord Chelmsford and Lord Curzon. Let those who would give the prize decide on the best deserving person. This house need not pass any specific recommendation. On public grounds therefore he opposed the resolution.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Zulfqar Ali Khan supported the resolution, the latter referring in the course of his speech to the share of the Government of India in the solution of the Turkish question.

Mr. Karandikar then gave his wholehearted support to the resolution in a maiden speech which was well received and for which he was complimented by one or two speakers later in the course of the debate. Mr. Karandikar was of opinion that the resolution should be passed unanimously. He supported the resolution because it was an Indian who might get the prize and the more so because he was his Mahomedan brother (applause). He, however, did not like the last words of the resolution specifying the reasons for the Aga Khan getting the prize for peace.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha and Mr. Samaldas supported the resolution. The latter calling His Highness the Aga Khan as the patriot of patriots.

Mr. Khaparde pointed out the dissentient note struck by Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar and Sirdar Jogendra Singh and for that reason advised the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy nodded his inability to withdraw.

Mr. Raza Ali suggested three amendments with a view to obtain a unanimous support of the House. When there was a dissentient note it was not correct, he said, to call the resolution as the considered opinion of this House. He moreover did not think that His Highness the Aga Khan was the only fit person for the prize. He joined with Mr. Karandikar that the last few words of the resolution should be amended.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in reply accepted the two suggestions of Mr. Raza Ali but expressed the inability to alter the last few words as in his opinion no suggestion would be valuable unless supported on some specific grounds. He replied to Sirdar Jogendra Singh by pointing out that the services rendered by Lords Chelmsford and Curzon in the Turkish question were in the course of their official duties while services of His Highness the Aga Khan were purely unofficial.

AMENDED RESOLUTION.

Eventually the Council adopted the resolution as amended thus: This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to convey to the Norwegian Parliament that in view of this House, His Highness the Aga Khan is a fit person to be awarded the nobel prize for peace this year in view of the strenuous, persistent and successful efforts that His Highness has made to maintain peace between Turkey and the Western Powers since the Armistice."

Before the Council adjourned till to-morrow Sir Narasimha Sarma explained that his absence at yesterday's meeting after the lunch session was due to his having been called away at a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council where very important matters came up for consideration. He had to make a choice between the Council of State and the Executive Council and before going to the latter he attempted to see the President in his room but failed. He, however, entrusted the subject under discussion to Mr. McWatters especially as he (Sir B.N. Sarma) had replied on behalf of the Government.

Sir Alexander Muddiman welcomed the explanation of Sir Narasimha Sarma and said his observations yesterday were based upon a misapprehension. It was not brought to his information till the last moment that the subject was then in charge of Mr. McWatters. Proceeding Sir Alexander said, "There is a feeling, wrong, no doubt, which has been brought to my notice from several quarters, that this House is treated in a casual way. There is a certain disposition not to recognise this House as a part or an equal part of the Indian Legislature but as the President, I have always endeavoured to maintain its rights and privileges."

Sir Mahomed Shafi, leader of the House said, that the Government fully recognised that the Council was not only a part of the Legislature but an equal part with any other portion of the Legislature.

Sir B.N. Sarma said that he was proud to belong to the correcting Chamber and said that its usefulness had been demonstrated on more than one occasion.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

CITY TO BE ILLUMINATED.

All the bazars will be closed and a procession of National and Khilafat Volunteers will be held at 8 a.m. to-day. The procession starts from the Bombay Provincial Committee office, Krishna Building, Fort. In the evening at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty, when Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali and other leaders will address. Enclosure and platform are not open to the public and will be reserved for ladies and prominent people only. The public will be admitted to the enclosure only if space permits a limited number of titckets for admission to the enclosure is available and can be had on application to the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. After the meeting a procession will be formed and proceed to Madhav Bagh where prayers will be offered.

Another public meeting will be held at Chhota Kabrustan, Grant Road at 9 p.m. The City will be illuminated in the night.

Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Mohammad Ali and other prominent leaders will address the meetings.

Some Marwari merchants have offered large donations for release celebrations and to feed the poor. Others are expected to follow their example.

NOTICE TO VOLUNTEERS.

All the National and Khilafat Volunteers and all volunteers of other corps in Bombay, are urgently required to be present at the Provincial Congress Committee office, to-day (Wednesday) at 8 a.m. (punctually.)

COCANADA'S MANDATE.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA MEETING.

Under the auspices of R. S. S., a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall (Sandhurst Road), under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, when the Ali Brothers will speak on "The Mandate of the Cocanada Congress." All ladies are cordially invited.

KHADI & SWADESHI BAZAR.

Under the Joint auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya to-day (Wednesday) between 3 to 5 p.m. for ladies, and 5 to 8 p.m. for all. Admission is free. Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali, Messrs. Pickthall, Natrajen, Tairsee, etc., will pay a visit to the Bazar.

IN HONOUR OF LATE DR. WILSON.

The following offices will be closed to-morrow (Thursday) in honour of Dr. Wilson, ex-President of the United States of America, on account of his sad death:—

(1) Rustomji Nowroji Bapasola, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; (2) British and Foreign Trade Advising and Information Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; (3) Medicine and Drug Advising Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; (4) Bombay Technical Science and Research Bureau, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; (5) Indian Commercial Intelligence Business Organising and Industrial Development Bureau, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A case of armed dacoity is reported from a village near Koilrati in Tinnevelly district. Dacoits armed with guns attacked the house of a wealthy man and although the inmates offered resistance, decamped with booty, killing one man on the spot and inflicting serious injuries an another.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Arrangements are being made for a meeting of women of Madras to pass resolutions relating to the removal of sex disqualification from rules regarding entrance to the Legislative Council and to urge the Corporation to include girls in its scheme for compulsory primary education in Madras.—(A. P.)

* * * *

Very high tributes are being paid to the memory of the late Woodrow Wilson by newspapers in Madras, with special reference to his great services to world's peace during the critical period of the later war.—(A. P.)

* * * *

The 2nd Conference of the All-India Veterinary Association will be held at Lucknow on March 19th and two subsequent days, Col. H. T. Pease, the late Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, now Veterinary Officer, Patiala, will preside.

* * * *

A Jalgaon message of February 4th says:—The general body of the East Khandesh District Congress Committee and prominent men and workers assembled on 3rd February and resolved to hold the session at Jalgaon on 30th and 31st March. A Provisional Reception Committee was formed. A fully demonstrative Khadi Exhibition was approved of.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE CELEBRATIONS. Closing of bazaars; (2) Procession at 8 a.m. starting from the B. P. C. C. Office, Krishna Building; (3) Public meeting at Chowpatty, 6 p.m.; (4) Public meeting at Chhota Kabrustan, Grant Road, 9 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting 2nd Day.

Ladies' Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, ordinary monthly meeting, Krishna Building, Fort, 8 p.m. (B.T.)

Public lecture on "Woman and Temperance" Blavatsky Lodge, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Hirabai A Tata to preside.

SATURDAY, February 9.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting Third Day.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Visit of Inspection to Tansa Lake, special Train leaves Victoria Terminus 11 a.m. (S.T).

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

State Ball at Government House, Bombay, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 5. (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 12m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
Feb. 6 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 12m., Sunset 6h. 55m.
Feb. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 56m.
Feb. 9 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 11m., Sunset 6h. 57m.
Feb. 10 (Sun.) sunrise 7h. 10m. sunset 6h. 58m.
Feb. 11 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 57m.

Domestic Occurrence.

REQUIEM MASS.

D'SILVA.—Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7-30 a.m., at St. Francis Xavier's Church, Dabul, there will be Solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of George D'Silva, late of the Eastern Telegraph Company. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. "Gerona Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant, instead of on Wednesday, the 6th instant, as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nankunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 11 a.m. on the 4th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 9th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Moji Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on the 10th instant.

The O. S. K.'s steamer "Alps Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here via intermediate ports on 1st March.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. A. S. Erulkar will deliver a lecture as usual in medicine to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the College Hall.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mr. B. V. Varerkar will deliver a lecture on "Schools of the Marathi Drama" at 3-45 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) in the College premises.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee called for to-day (Wednesday) is adjourned to next Wednesday, the 13th instant, in order to enable members to take part in Mahatma's Release Celebrations.

PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the XV of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road. The subject of this lecture will be "Outlooks of Knowledge and Education." The lecture is open to the public.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present at Krishna Building to-day (Wednesday) morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.) precisely, so also in the evening at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Chowpatty Sands.

ART—ITS PLACE IN NATIONAL INSTRUCTION.

Owing to the public meeting at Chowpatty to celebrate the release of the Mahatma, the meeting which was to be held this evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha has been postponed to a date to be announced later.

NOTICE TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of the three Jathes are requested to attend the public meeting at Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) and also at Chhota Kabristan (Grant Road) at 8 p.m. (B. T.).

BOMBAY REFEREES' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of referees will be held on the Cooperage ground to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. All those who are willing to referee are requested to be present.

LECTURE ON BOTANY.

Dr. S. P. Agharkar will deliver a lecture on "The Importance of Botany to the Science of Botany" to-morrow (Thursday) in the National Medical College, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The next ordinary meeting will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Architectural Rooms of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mr. S. F. Bharucha will read a paper on "Style of Architecture, its adaptibility and adoption of facade designs to suit the modern convenience." At the same time exhibition and award of competition No. 6 for "Design for a Bandstand" will take place. Mr. H. F. King will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and admission is free.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the office of the Committee, Central Bank Building, Masjid Bandar Road, Mandvi.

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PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MOOSA BROS.

Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have REMOVED OUR OFFICE from the above address, to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Meadows Street.

MOOSA BROS.

CELEBRATION OF MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE

Bombay's Duty

ILLUMINE AND BEFLAG YOUR HOUSES, SHOPS AND STREETS.

JOIN THE EVENING PROCESSION IN YOUR THOUSANDS.

ATTEND THE PUBLIC MEETINGS IN TENS OF THOUSANDS.

WEAR KHADDAR ONLY.

To-day's Programme

CITY TO BE ILLUMINATED.

All the bazars will be closed and a procession of National and Khilafat Volunteers will be held at 8 a.m. The procession starts from the Bombay Provincial Committee office, Krishna Building, Fort. In the evening at 6 p.m. a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty. After the meeting a procession will be formed and proceed to Madhav Bagh where prayers will be offered.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1924.

SIX GANDHI MONTHS.

Not many days ago we said that we were glad that no cunning foe had been present to take advantage of India's weakness in the first emotion of her grief at the Mahatma's illness. The fact that the release was not then ordered shows that no such cunning foe was present. But has India's weakness passed? The weakness of emotion, we believe, has passed; but can any Indian honestly aver that India has shown any strength of purpose to secure Mahatma's release, except of course in words? And Government is not likely to be intimidated by words, after the experience of two years in which words have certainly not been lacking while the nation has done nothing at all. If any credit is due to any section of Indians it is to the Council-wallahs who have threatened Government with some embarrassment, though not enough, we think, to force the hand of Government. This is no victory for Indian nationalism, and we would warn everyone against regarding it in such a light, for that is the way of self-deception, leading through disorganisation to defeat. If it is a victory at all it is one for the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, who, no matter by what influences, have overcome the devil of prestige, which would have urged them to maintain their attitude of stern relentlessness regardless of the nation's anguish, or at least to make release conditional upon some sort of tribute to their dignity. The event is due to circumstances outside the control of Indians, or of Anglo-Indians, to a general lifting of the clouds which for too long have weighed upon the world; to the change of the political atmosphere in England, and to the coming of a "man of gentle will", as Thackeray would have put it, to Bombay as Governor in place of one who had become accustomed to mistake a hard rigidity for strength. Allahu Akbar! It is not our doing. Let the nation render praise and thanks where they are due, and not indulge in groundless self-complacency.

Mahatma needs six months at least of peaceful convalescence. That means, in diplomatic language, that the question of Swaraj as between Government and people is not to be expected to be taken up officially for at least six months; and, in plain language, it informs us, what everyone who has been privileged to see Mahatma since he was removed to the Sassoon Hospital has already realised: that Mahatma Gandhi stands in need of months of rest in order to regain his strength. The reason of this terrible reduction of the vitality of the man most vital to the welfare of the East has yet to be investigated. The investigation can now be undertaken without bitterness or personalities as part of an inquiry into the vices of the whole prison system with a view to its reform, so that occurrences of the kind which have shocked the humane public in the last three years may never be able to happen again. The present Secretary of State for India is famous as an advocate of prison reform in the best sense. We may be sure that he will not allow the defects of the Indian prison system to continue after they have been made known to him. The nation must work without the Mahatma for six months at least, and by the work which it achieves in those six months the strength or weakness of its position in the negotiations, which we hope will follow, will irrevocably be decided. The Government has had what men call luck—amazing luck. They have narrowly escaped the greatest possible catastrophe. They have to thank God for that escape, and not their own exertions. But the people, too, have to thank God for His great mercy, which has left the way of peace still open and quite easily accessible. We hope that the nation's work in these six months will be of a nature to impress, and favourably impress, all those who have hitherto derided or opposed its aim. Above all, at this moment we would urge on Non-co-operators the necessity of—in Mahatma's own words—"putting the Moderates and the English at their ease." There is still a prevalent belief among the British here in India that Non-co-operators are moved by racial hatred, and hide murder, lust and rapine in the bottom of their hearts! The present writer can assure his fellow-countrymen that nothing could be further from the truth. The Non-co-operators are quite free from racial hatred, and only a little contact with them is required to set the English altogether at their ease. Mahatma Gandhi is the enemy of all wrong-doing and his presence as the leader is the best security for the honour and the rights of every human being. It would be well if Non-co-operators could come more in touch with Englishmen, while working for the strength of India, in the next six months.

The Government has fixed the term for us. Not one Gandhi month, but six Gandhi months—six months of hard, intensive work at the constructive programme, creating an atmosphere and a position worthy of the Mahatma when, if God wills, he is able to resume the active leadership. For those six months, the duty of the nation to Mahatma personally is not to persecute him with attentions, but to let him take the rest he so much needs and gather strength in order that the remaining years of his most valuable life may not be lost to India and the world. Six Gandhi months of hearty, earnest work in which to prove the Indian nation worthy of so good a leader!

THE WAY OUT.

The continuation of the present deadlock in the mill situation in Bombay on the occasion of our national rejoicing at the release of the nation's most beloved leader is a disgrace, which we feel convinced, the good sense of the mill-owners will not permit them, in spite of the unfortunate attitude displayed in their communication to the Press, to countenance a day longer. And reasonable ways to end it and permit genuine rejoicings to every rank and class of people, and especially the workers, is not outside the bounds of possibility. We have shown on a previous occasion how very just is the demand of the workers for the payment of the bonus due to them. On investigation by an independent tribunal composed of men capable of making an exhaustive inquiry into the economics of the cotton industry in Bombay means can be found not only to settle the present trouble but also to provide a basis for similar settlements in the future. There is room enough to make more than twenty per cent. savings to the mill-owners if only the present admitted wastage in the existing organisation of the industry is done away with. The saving may not unreasonably be expected to be shared by the workers, and its indication and extent will be easily furnished by a committee of arbitration, composed of representatives of the mill-owners and the workers and presided over by some independent economist. Though confined for the moment to the consideration of the immediate issue between the capitalists and the workers in this industry, the committee of this description would do immense good if it is empowered to investigate into the economics of the entire industry, if only as a preparation against the possible demand for protection against the superior British mill-goods that may have to be made. It is said that those interested in the jute industry on the other side, once invited an expert to advise them on the internal organisation of that industry; and though the recommendations of the expert have been lost in the archives of the industrial organisation, thanks to the halcyon days brought by the war and the post-war boom, the points there made might be parallelled by a similar inquiry in the cotton industry. A request has already been made to His Excellency the Governor to appoint an arbitration committee. A committee of arbitration of the nature we have suggested if appointed, will produce results which will be of the utmost benefit not only to those concerned in the present struggle but also to the industry and the city.

Notes of the Day

A New Chapter?

Everyone concerned for the peace of Europe and the maintenance of goodwill between the peoples of Great Britain and France will hope that the friendly messages which Mr. MacDonald and M. Poincare have exchanged inaugurate a new and entirely welcome chapter in the relations between the two countries. On the side of Mr. MacDonald, at any rate, it can be safely asserted that he will not be a party to any policy of pin-pricks or bluff against the French Government. He means to be quite frank. He says: "You have your public opinion and I have mine. You have your national interests to conserve and protect and I have mine." But with all this, Mr. MacDonald hopes and makes bold to assert: "We can be frank without being hostile and defend our countries' interests without enmity." Because Mr. MacDonald's hands are politically clean, which was far from being the case with Lord Curzon, he can at least hope that he will not be misunderstood by M. Poincare. It will be seen that M. Poincare's reply, while being outwardly cordial, is guarded and non-committal. M. Poincare assures Mr. MacDonald—and one detects an under-current of thinly veiled sarcasm in the assurance—that he too will be no less frank than the latter. Whatever M. Poincare's other shortcomings one has to concede that he has been quite frank, one might say, brutally frank, in his correspondence with the British Foreign Office. It was because Lord Curzon was no match for the French Premier in parrying, that the latter has had his way all through. But Anglo-French diplomacy will now assume a new phase, because M. Poincare will not have to waste his time in mere spectacular display but will have to come to grips with a man, who while disdaining the ways of devious diplomacy, will not be deceived by mere bluff. Whether Mr. MacDonald will succeed in taming the French leopard, where his predecessor failed repeatedly, is a difficult question to answer. But, Mr. MacDonald's letter has at least cleared the air of mutual suspicion and that is the best augury for a peaceful solution of the thorny problems vexing both the nations and Europe.

Draconian Justice.

The latest issue of the "Koelnische Zeitung" remarks that Draconian justice was given by the French tribunal at Duesseldorf, when they tried certain officers and men of the German Green Police—that is, the police kept to preserve general order in the German towns. Nearly two months ago, a batch of this police was obliged to fire on a group of turbulent Separatists, who broke into the ranks of the police and forcibly tried to take possession of their arms. For this "offence" the police officers, not the leaders of the Separatists, were brought before the French tribunal of justice in Duesseldorf for disturbing "law and order." The head of the police was sentenced to ten years of solitary confinement and twenty years' reduction of pension. The head of the civil district of Duesseldorf was sentenced to 20 years' of rigorous punishment, a police Inspector has been given five years' of rigorous imprisonment, and a heavy fine of one thousand gold marks. Individual policemen get from two to three years each. The severity of the sentences has occasioned harsh criticism even in the French Press. The curious thing is that when one of the accused in his defence pointed out that he and his men waited patiently until the Separatists actually fired at the cordon of policemen, and snatched away their revolvers from some of the latter, the president of the French tribunal exclaimed, that after this he was quite right in shooting into the crowd of the Separatists. Yet that did not prevent the French tribunal from declaring that the German police were guilty of not being able to preserve law and order. In fact the charge against some of them was declared to be that they initiated the disturbances. The German Chancellor has sent a note of protest to the French Ambassador in Berlin against these severe sentences but the German press does not expect that any notice will be taken of the protest. The unparalleled severity of the French occupation of the Ruhr area is however evoking strong criticism amongst the extreme French Radicals, and the French Ministry has been severely heckled on the subject. The German opinion, however, is that nothing will be done until England takes a strong line.

A Breach of Faith.

As expected, the Viceroy has sought to justify the revival of the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the imprisonment without trial of several Bengali citizens under its provisions, but the attempt leaves the public still unconvinced as to either the legality or the advisability of the step. Lord Reading could not have been unaware that in more than one responsible quarters the charge of breach of faith had been levelled against the Government of India in connection with the revival of the Regulation. Mr. J. Chadhuri, who was a member of the Repressive Laws Committee, in the course of a communication addressed to the Press in October last, had pointed out that his committee after taking into account all the arguments advanced for the retention of the Regulation and the circumstances of the day, had finally and definitely recommended that in future the application of the Regulation III of 1818 should be confined only to the "inflammable frontier" of India. This recommendation was accepted without the least reservation by the Government of India in the Home Department Resolution No. 714 dated September 19, 1921. Neither the spokesmen of the Government of India nor those of the Bengal Government have met the charge of breach of faith openly levelled at them for going beyond the accepted recommendation of the Repressive Laws Committee and applying the Regulation to the province of Bengal. The charge was again brought to the notice of the Bengal Government last week in the open Council by the Swarajist member, Mr. Sen Gupta, who questioned the legality of the application of the Regulation to Bengal. But Sir Hugh Stephenson, instead of meeting the charge himself, left it to the Government of India to extricate themselves from their false position as best as they might. Here is what Sir Hugh Stephenson stated in the Council:—

> "I do not propose to deal with the argument that the Government of India are bound by any undertaking not to use Regulation III; that point should be raised in another place and I have no doubt Sir Malcolm Hailey will deal with it when it has been raised and it would be presumptuous in me to anticipate him. So far as Bengal is concerned, the Regulation is there and all I have got to justify is the application by this Government to the Government of India for its use."

Amazing Plea.

Now since Lord Reading has taken upon himself the duty of defending the Bengal Government and of justifying the application of the Regulation to the province, one would have expected him to meet the charge of breach of faith so repeatedly raised in the Indian press and on the platform and in the Council itself. But Lord Reading has evaded the charge altogether, whether deliberately or not it is difficult to tell. Instead he has made a laboured attempt to paint the situation in Bengal in as red colours as possible and has proceeded to justify the imprisonments without trial on the ground that the information against the detenus has been carefully sifted by two High Court Judges (though, according to "Forward" the Judges were not High Court Judges) and will be once again scrutinised by himself. But all this is unconvincing and the special pleading becomes all the more objectionable coming as it does from an ex-Chief Justice, who came to India to restore the purity and integrity of justice. That the country refuses to accept the plea has been made doubly clear by the resolution, passed with a large majority, in the Bengal Council, demanding the release or trial forthwith of the imprisoned Bengalis and the abolition of the Regulation.

The Muslims of Mauritius.

There are forty thousand Muslims in Mauritius, most of them Meymons and Suratis, and only two schools in the island in which Islamic instruction is given, and that of no enlightened or enlightening nature, since the pupils, we read, are taught to recite the Coran-esh-Sharif without being taught the meaning of the sacred words. The Imam of the Jami' Masjid at Port Louis, Mauritius, is now in Bombay with the object of obtaining funds for educational purposes. The Muslims of the island are a poor community, forced by their circumstances to appeal for help to their more fortunate brethren in this work of self-improvement so dear to the Holy Prophet, who made it a religious duty for every Muslim, man and woman. Maulana Hakim Abdullah, Rashid Nawab, the Imam in question, is a cultivated Arab gentleman, who has made the cause of the people of Mauritius his own. He has been charged by them with a petition to H. E. H. the Nizam and is shortly proceeding to Hyderabad to present it. But the matter of the petition is one which concerns all Indian Muslims, and we heartily commend it to their charitable notice. The Muslims of Mauritius like other such outlying communities are at present weak and so a source of weakness to the whole Islamic body. If strengthened by religious education they could become, what they should be, effective outposts of Islam, a source of strength instead of weakness.

Mahatma and Untouchables.

Messrs. Lele and Wazerkar write:—

"Mahatma is freed and all of us are full of joy. What is the best way of expressing our joy? Mahatma's wish is always to call out the best in man, to take the lowliest to the highest pedestal. The so-called untouchable classes, the submerged six crores of India, are the lowliest in India. Swami Sraddhanand asks for twenty-five lakhs of rupees for their uplift. If we are really glad at Mahatma's release, everyone must immediately contribute to that fund. We should not expend our money in any other sort of celebration but pay it into the Sanyasi's bowl.

Transfer of Improvement Trust.

We are glad the Corporation has approved of the special Committee's report about the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality. The Corporation cannot afford to delay the matter any longer as it is more than seven years now since it passed the original resolution demanding that the duties and powers of the Trust should be transferred to itself. The Improvement Trust is "merged completely" in the Corporation by making the latter the Board which will guide the destinies of the former. Amendment of the Municipal Act itself would have meant a great deal of delay, and delay must be avoided. The drafting of the Bill must, therefore, be expedited. The Corporation is paying a sum of about Rs 20 lakhs per year; yet the rate-payers of the city have very little effective voice in the management of the Trust. Therefore it is that we desire that the functions of the Trust should be transferred to the Corporation without the least delay.

A Port Trust Appointment.

We are informed that the Bombay Port Trust is shortly going to make an appointment of its Chief Accountant. The authorities of the Port Trust had advertised for this appointment not only in Indian papers but also, it is said, in papers in the United Kingdom. Did the authorities imagine that there were no suitable candidates available in this country that they had to go six thousand miles away with a view to get suitable English candidates? It will be nothing less than a piece of jobbery if, as is reported, the Port Trust authorities proceed to appoint an Englishman as their Chief Accountant. Indians have shown themselves at their best in matters of finance and accounts and the Finance Department of the Government of India contains officers who would do credit to the Finance Department of any Government in the world. Is it considered that none of these officers will prove suitable for the post of the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Port Trust? Even outside the Government services there are able and well-trained Indians, some of them Chartered Accountants who will honour the post if it is offered to them. Why should, therefore, efforts have been made to get candidates from England when a sufficient number of men well-qualified and trained were available in this country itself? The idea of appointing an Englishman as Chief Accountant, if it is entertained seriously, should be knocked on the head by independent Indian Port Trustees of whom there are now eight on the Board. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who is the Member-in-Charge of the Port Trust, should also see that the claims of Indians are no flagrantly ignored.

The City Improvement Trust.

It is understood that Mr. E. G. Turner chairman of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, who is on leave, will not return to his post; and that Government, with whom the power of making the appointment rests at present, will shortly announce their selection. One report says that Mr. R. H. A. Delves, who is at present occupying the post of Estate Agent under the Trust, will be elevated to the position of Chairman. We cannot persuade ourselves to believe that such can be the intention of Government, for the appointment of Mr. Delves to the post would be open to more than one objection. Mr. Delves learnt all his work under Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Land Manager of the Trust, and occupied a position subordinate to the latter as deputy land manager for a considerable period of time. Mr. Delves was raised to an independent capacity by the creation of a new post, that of Estate Agent, as to the utility of which Sir Dinshaw Wacha had many harsh words to say in his minute relative to the appointment of Mr. Delves. But the official clique in the Trust succeeded in creating the post and appointing Mr. Delves to it. Now this very Mr. Delves, if one is to credit the report, is to be still further elevated to the post of chairman of the Trust, superseding his former superior Mr. Bharucha. But it is not merely on the ground of such supersession that the selection of Mr. Delves is open to objection. The Trust is about to pass under the control of the Municipality, and Government should not make any appointment which will not give entire satisfaction to the latter. We rather think that no-one who has been an employee of the Trust in a subordinate capacity should be made the chairman of the Board which controls the entire policy of the Trust, and we further think it would give public satisfaction if an Indian chairman were selected, for a change.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

BOMBAY'S REJOICING.

(BY TELEPHONE)

Our Special Representative phoned from Poona at 2 p.m. to-day.

On receipt of Mahatma Gandhi's release, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Seth Revashanker Jagjivan, Mr. Meheshri, Mr. Karamsey Master, Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Mr. Taherally Muraj with his wife and others came to Poona by the Express and visited Mahatmaji at the Sassoon Hospital immediately afterwards. Mahatmaji is looking much better and at the time we were visiting him he was eating some oranges. Maulana Mahomed Ali rallied him on his eating oranges and Mahatmaji reciprocated in banter. A number of messages from very many people in Bombay were conveyed to him by Maulana Mahomed Ali and others. The message by Chotani Sait was also conveyed wishing happiness and speedy recovery to the Mahatma. Mahatmaji interviewed by me said he would have to remain in the Hospital for at least three weeks and thereafter he had not yet decided about his movements. Mahatmaji desires that people instead of rushing up to Poona at this time would please him very much if they devoted their spare time to the Charkha. His message was *KHADDAR*.

The news spread in Poona early this morning and there was a great deal of excitement among the citizens. Everywhere in the city and in the Cantonment there was considerable rejoicing. There is to be a public meeting to-night at the Reay Market to congratulate Mahatmaji and the nation on the restoration of its leader. All the schools were closed in honour of the occasion. Mahatmaji says that the order was conveyed to him officially by the Civil Surgeon, Col. Maddock, this morning at 8, and in anticipation of a rush of visitors. Mahatmaji has been removed from his ward upstairs in the main building to a small cottage in the Hospital compound. Mahatmaji is very well looked after, but he says from to-day he is a private patient just like any other patient in the hospital. He will have to remain in the Hospital for three weeks at least. The wound is healing, but there is still some pain when Mahatmaji moves on the side. Otherwise he is looking very healthy and cheerful.

Maulana Mahomed Ali suggests that there should be a National Day of Thanksgiving, but the day has not yet been fixed. It will possibly be announced this afternoon. Maulana Mahomed Ali also asked that Mahatmaji should go to Ajmer first, in consideration of the fact that as he was returning from Ajmer he was arrested. Mahatmaji has silently acquiesced in this suggestion. When a suggestion was made as to a message from Mahatmaji he said that his first message was to the Congress President, Maulana Mahomed Ali. Maulana Mahomed Ali who was also present acknowledged it with a smile. Every one who was present at the Hospital to-day was very much pleased at the thought that Mahatmaji is once more free. Mahatmaji was all the time laughing and gaily chatting with those who called on him. He was also given a copy of "The Chronicle" containing the announcement, also the special supplement that was issued on Monday night, announcing the release and when he was asked whether there was any objection to his being given a copy he smiled and said "Not from to-day." This is the first time after his imprisonment that he has read "The Bombay Chronicle" and he has very much appreciated our work.

As a sign of his release the plain clothes policemen who were to be seen at his door have disappeared from to-day.

The Fergusson College, the New English School, Prof. Karve's Women's University remained open notwithstanding other institutions controlled by the public were closed.

MASS MEETING AT POONA.

10 P. M. TUESDAY.

A great mass meeting of the citizens of Poona was held on Tuesday evening on the spacious ground of the Reay Market. Prof. S. M. Paranjpye presided.

KHADDAR--MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO PEOPLE.

LEADERS RUSHING TO POONA.

NATIONAL DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S SUGGESTION.

BOMBAY'S PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION.

About 20,000 people attended the meeting. When Mahatma Gandhi's photo was brought and placed in a prominent position the whole audience vociferated with "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." Prominent among those present on the platform were Maulana Mohamed Ali, Mr. Haribhau Phatak, Dr. Phatak, Mr. B. S. Kamat, and several others. Before the proceedings commenced Mahatma Gandhi's photo was garlanded on behalf of the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee, Sarvajanik Sabha, Swaraj Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. After the singing of the National Anthem Maulana Mohamed Ali rose to speak. He at first expressed gratitude to Providence for sparing the Great Chief to the Nation and also for the release of the Mahatma. He expressed thanks to the Government for releasing the Mahatma. He had been reminded of the statement about searching the key to the Yeravda prison. It was true he said that the Mahatma had been restored to liberty, but it did not mean that they found the key to Yeravda. The Mahatma had come out by breaking the lock. It behoved them, therefore, to carry on the work until they secured the key to Yeravda. At present they had with them key neither to Yeravda nor to the Government of their country. He said that they had not done their duty. He had pained him to see that there was so little Khaddar among his hearers. He referred to a pledge which Mr. N. C. Kelkar had given him on a previous occasion that on whatever matter they differed, they were agreed regarding Khaddar. Mr. Kelkar had assured him that if there was not sufficient Khaddar they would use sack-cloth. Those who did not wear Khaddar, he said, had no right to remain within a radius of five miles of the hospital. Speaking about the Congress membership he asked whether they had all paid four annas and become members. He next referred to the Working Committee's resolution about the Gandhi month from 18th February to 18th March. He exhorted them to carry on enthusiastically the items of the constructive programme. Proceeding he made a vigorous appeal for contributions through the Tilak Swaraj Fund and emphasised that it was essentially the time for work. He was given a tremendous ovation

After Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Kamat, ex-M.L.A., Mr. Bhopatkar, M.L.C., Dr. Chikaria, who described himself as a Socialist, Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali spoke. The meeting terminated at 9-0 p.m. at night.

AGREEABLE SURPRISE IN BOMBAY.

The news of Mahatma Gandhi's release has come with a joyous suddenness to the people of Bombay. Not that it was quite unexpected. For, since his serious illness rumours have been rife in the city that he would shortly be released. But when his release was not announced on the expected day, that is to say, when the Governor returned from his visit to the Viceroy, and days passed on without any news, except those of rapid recovery of the Mahatma from his illness, disappointment came on people, and with their usual *sang froid* they awaited events. Therefore, the news of his release have come with a joyful suddenness to the people of this city, which the Mahatma has made his own now. When the newspapers were opened this morning the flaring announcement took their breath away, and everywhere there is relief at this act on the part of the Government. While outwardly no demonstrations were made in the city, the feelings of most citizens, to whatever community he might belong, were one of joy and thankfulness to God. The concensus of opinion is that he should have been released long ago, that is to say, just after the operation, as it would have been more graceful and gracious to have done so then, but, as it is, people are nonetheless thankful for the same. A prominent Parsi gentleman interviewed said while he was of the opinion that the Mahatma should not have been sent to jail and imprisoned with felons and murderers at Yeravda, there was no reason for keeping him any more in jail after his illness. The Parsi community was no whit behind the other communities in this city in their love and veneration for the Mahatma, as the recent demonstrations in Bombay would have convinced any one. They are glad that Government have seen their way to do this graceful act, even though it is done somewhat tardily. Hope deferred, he said, is likely to cause disappointment. Christians and other communities in the city, not to speak of Muslims and Hindus, are overjoyed at this release.

There has been no demonstration on a large scale in the city as the majority of people are yet unaware of the news, though vaguely they might have some inkling of it. There has been, therefore, no wild demonstration in the city; no exuberant rejoicings. All the same those who have read newspapers have received it with the greatest joy and thankfulness, although the feeling is that the Viceroy merely bowed to the inevitable.

MAHATMA'S INTENTION.

TO STAY IN HOSPITAL TILL COMPLETE RECOVERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

The order issued in Bombay, last night, for the release of Mahatma Gandhi was received by Mahatma, this morning, at 5 minutes to 8 o'clock. It is announced that the Mahatma intends to stay in the hospital until he has completely recovered.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb. 5.

Mr. R. K. Sidhva, Secretary, Congress Committee and Swarajya Sabha, Karachi, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay:—

"Congratulate you heartily for your noble and bold step in releasing our beloved leader who is a jewel and asset to this country. May God bless you and your family and wish you success in your administration."

MR. ANDREWS CONFERS WITH MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Mr. Gandhi had a long talk with Mr. C. F. Andrews, this morning. It is learned that he will remain in the hospital for at least another fortnight.

PT. MALAVIYA ON RELEASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Pandit Malaviya in a statement to the Press regarding the release of Mahatma Gandhi says, "I thank God and rejoice with my countrymen throughout India and beyond that Mahatma Gandhi has been restored to liberty. I always regarded the incarceration of one of the most fearless and unshakeable advocates of truth and non-violence that the world has known as most lamentable and unjust and I am, therefore, sincerely glad that the Government have at last put an end to that injustice. I pray to God that Mahatma Gandhi may live long to render glorious services to the Motherland and mankind.

COL. MADDOCK FIRST WITH THE NEWS.

WARNING TO VISITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

All Poona received the very sudden and most happy news of Mahatma Gandhi's release late this morning. To verify the news, I made all haste to the Sassoon Hospital and to my joy the news proved to be true. Mahatmaji was brought down from upstairs and removed to a secluded ward just far from the main building. Mahatmaji bowed and smiled at the patients and nurses and the small crowd below who greeted him most heartily. Mahatmaji looked quite alright though a little weary.

Then I interviewed Mr. C.F. Andrews who has been with Mahatmaji ever since his arrival in India last Friday. He told me that by great good fortune he was present in the Hospital when the news came. He had gone to see Mahatmaji at 7-15 a.m to-day and they had been talking together and joking for a few moments, when Col. Maddock suddenly and quite unexpectedly came into the room. He had some good news to tell and began at once with these words "Well Mr. Gandhi, I am so glad to see you this morning and I have some news to tell you." After this he showed Mahatmaji a paper with a red stamp upon it which had come that night from the Bombay Government. He said at once that it announced his unconditional release and he emphasised very strongly upon the word 'unconditional.' He then told Mahatmaji that the news had been sent by a special messenger and that he himself had wished to have the privilege of being the first to bring the news. He then very heartily and warmly congratulated Mahatma Gandhi and told him that he was free now to go where he liked. Mahatma Gandhi remained quiet for some time and then said with a smile "I hope Col. Maddock, you will allow me to remain your patient and also your guest for a little longer time till I am quite recovered?" The Doctor laughed and replied that if he did so he hoped that his patient would still go on obeying his orders so that he might have the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing his patient thoroughly restored to health. Mahatmaji smiled and promised him strictly to obey his orders.

NEEDS COMPLETE REST.

Later on in the morning Col. Maddock came again to dress the wound and I saw him after the dressing was over. He said that all was going on satisfactorily but he desired to give a clear warning that the recovery of his patient would be seriously hindered if there were any excitement or if Mahatmaji got tired through seeing too many visitors. The kindest thing would be for all his friends except those who are nursing him, to give him every possible rest and not to pay him visits at this critical time when his recovery itself was still being effected. It would be very serious, indeed, if the healing of the wound which had been so very successful were interrupted and had a setback. When I saw Mahatmaji again I told him what the Doctor had said to me and with what earnestness he had said it. Mahatmaji said, "Yes, he has just been giving the same warning to me and I think he is right."

From all that I have been able to hear from the doctors in attendance Mahatmaji's health has been very seriously undermined by this illness and therefore a long period of convalescence will be absolutely necessary. Where that convalescence will be has not yet been decided or discussed. But I do not think there can be any doubt from all that I myself have seen that such a period will be absolutely vital if Mahatmaji's life which is so precious a gift to us all from God will be preserved for long years to come. I cannot tell you what a joy it has been to me to have arrived back from England just in time to be here. But I would not conceal my anxiety also about the future with regard to his physical health. Yet by the grace of God and by the love of all his friends and the prayers of the whole Indian nation, I feel certain that he will be fully restored to health in good time.

Mr. Andrews left for Ahmedabad by to-day's noon train in order to bear a message to the Ashram from Mahatmaji himself. He returns immediately to Poona after delivering Mahatmaji's message.

BAPU'S RELEASE.

BOMBAY REJOICES.

CELEBRATION IN THE CITY.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Citizens of Bombay, how will you celebrate to-day Mahatmaji's release from jail after his incarceration for 696 days?

WHAT THE CITIZENS SHOULD DO.

Illumine and beflag your houses, shops and streets. Join the evening procession in your thousands. Attend the public meetings in tens of thousands.

WEAR KHADDAR ONLY.

All the bazaars will be closed and a procession of National and Khilafat Volunteers will be held at 8 a.m. The procession starts from the Bombay Provincial Committee Office, Krishna Building, Fort. In the evening at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty, when M. Mahomed Ali, M. Shaukat Ali and other leaders will speak. After the meeting a procession will be formed and proceed to Madhav Bagh where prayers will be offered.

Another public meeting will be held at Chhota Kabrustan, Grant Road at 9 p.m. The City will be illuminated in the night.

WARNING TO VISITORS.

MR. ANDREW'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Extra copy.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews has communicated the following statement to the Associated Press concerning Mr. Gandhi:—"I was present at the Sassoon Hospital this morning at about 7-30 a.m. and found Mahatma Gandhi very bright and cheerful after a good night's rest. While we were talking Col. Maddock, who has been in charge of the patient in the hospital, came in and announced to Mahatmaji the news of his unconditional release and congratulated him upon it most heartily. He then read out to him the words of the official message and said that it had come on Monday night by a special messenger. Therefore he had taken the earliest opportunity of coming to him as he wished to be the first man to hear the news that he was now free.

Mahatma Gandhi remained quiet for a few moments and then said to Col. Maddock with a smile: 'I hope you will allow me to remain your patient and also your guest for a little longer.'

The Doctor laughed and told him that he trusted that his patient would go on obeying his orders as a doctor, and that he himself might have very great pleasure and satisfaction of seeing him thoroughly restored to health. Later on in the morning after dressing the wound Col. Maddock gave a warning that recovery of the patient which was going on so well might be seriously thrown back if any unnecessary excitement or tiredness was caused in the next few days by visits of those who wished to see him. The kindest thing in the world would be for everyone, except those who were nursing him, to give him all the rest possible at this critical time in his recovery. It had to be remembered that the wound which had to be made while performing the operation was not fully healed and a little overtaxing of the strength of the patient might throw recovery back. Next fortnight would be the time when every reserve of strength would be needed in order the wound might be fully healed. Everything had gone well up to present, but it was imperative that no unnecessary risks shall be incurred.

Mahatma Gandhi was removed by the Doctor's orders into another room with an outside verandah where he could be able to get the full benefit of the sunshine and open air. Telegrams began to pour in upon him from an early hour. The first telegram reached hospital very soon after Col. Maddock had left.

GREATEST KINDNESS.

I would wish, if I may be permitted to do so, after all I have seen in the hospital concerning Mahatma Gandhi's health, to add my own urgent request to the warning given by the Doctor. For, while undoubtedly, Mahatma Gandhi has recovered wonderfully hitherto he is still in a very weak condition and it must be remembered that healing of the wound has still to go on and anything that in the slightest degree might bring about a relapse must be avoided. Every day of complete rest which he can now obtain, especially during the next fortnight, will mean an immense difference for the future. It would be greatest kindness possible if those to whom his health is most precious would strictly observe the Doctor's instructions until the recovery has been fulfilled. It will also be quite impossible for Mahatmaji to grant interviews to Press correspondents. After writing out this statement I read it over to Mahatma Gandhi himself at his own request and he has passed it for the Press."

POONA IN RAPTURES OF JOY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

The news of Mahatmaji's release was received in the city, last night, but it lacked official confirmation. The actual order was received by Colonel Maddock, this morning, and he conveyed the news personally to Mahatmaji with his congratulations. Mahatma's friends and many citizens are thronging the hospital, and the city is in raptures of joy.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here this morning.

HAPPY SURPRISE AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The news about Mahatma Gandhi's release came as a sudden and unexpected

(Continued on next page.)

THE GREAT TRIAL.

RECAPITULATIONS.

Mahatma Gandhi was charged in the Court of Mr. C.N. Bloomfield, I.C.S., District and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, with three offences, under Section 124A, contained in three articles published by him as Editor in the "Young India" of 29th September and 15th December, 1921 and 23rd February 1922, the titles of these articles being "Tampering with Loyalty," "The Puzzle and its Solution," and "Shaking the Manes" respectively.

Section 124A reads as follows: "Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred of contempt, or excites or, attempts to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Mr. Shankarlal G. Banker, who had been arrested with Mahatma Gandhi, was charged with the same three offences, as the Printer of "Young India."

The trial was held on the 23rd March 1922. Both the Mahatmaji and Mr. Banker pleaded "guilty" to the charges.

MAHATMAJI'S STATEMENT.

Asked by the Court whether he wished to make statement on the question of sentence, Mahatmaji first spoke a few words as introductory remarks to the written statement which he was going to submit. He said in the course of these remarks: "Thinking over these (Chauri Chaura occurrences) deeply and weeping over them night after night, it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura or the mad outrages of Bombay.....I wanted to avoid violence, I want to avoid violence. Non-violence is the first article of my faith. It is also the last article of my creed. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system which I considered had done an irreparable harm to my country, or incur the risk of the mad fury of my people bursting forth, when they understood the truth from my lips.....

"I DO NOT ASK FOR MERCY."

"I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here, therefore, to invite and cheerfully submit to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen." In his written statement,

(Continued on page 11.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

MAHATMA'S INTENTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

surprise early this morning to all people in the city especially as even the Viceroy's speech in opening the Assembly discreetly omitted any reference to Gandhiji's release as was anticipated by many a political prophet. However, the news was received with happy surprise and spread all over the city like wild fire which was mostly due to the big posters that were put up in every street early in the morning for which the "Hindu" and "Swarajya" were responsible. A little later handbills were distributed freely to all which contained the Bombay Director of Information's communique. Enthusiasm in the city was unprecedented. Many shops improvised flags in honour of Mahatmaji's release. The piece-goods merchants of Triplicane distributed thousands of cucumber to the poor. Shops were decorated and large crowds gathered everywhere and were seen discussing the topic. Many recognise in this a clear sign of the Swarajists' coming victory. The student population was rapturous with enthusiasm. Wild scenes of joyous rioting prevailed in hostles. The Law College students dispersed with their Principal's permission after the roll call was over. A sympathetic reference to Mahatmaji's release was made by the Principal of the Christian College in the course of his speech. A mass meeting has been arranged for on the beach this evening.

POONA MUNICIPAL OFFICES CLOSED.

BIG RUSH OF ENTHUSIASTIC VISITORS.

(By Telephone.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Received at 5-30 p.m. Feb. 5.

Early this morning Messrs S.M. Paranjpe, Vasudeorao Joshi and Mr. Bolgule, Chairman of the Executive Committee called on Mahatmaji, and after getting the news of his release confirmed got the Municipal offices closed in honour of the occasion. The National Flag was then hoisted on the Reay Market where the Municipal office is located.

Hundreds of enthusiastic visitors are visiting the cottage in the Hospital compound where Mahatmaji is removed, in order to have his *Darshan*. In the afternoon there was a big rush of visitors from various parts of Poona City and Cantonment. In the Cantonment several commercial associations closed their business, distributed sweets, and fed a large number of poor people.

Hundreds of telegrams have been received from all over India asking for confirmation of the news of the release.

From amongst the visitors from Bombay are Mr. and Mrs. Chhaganlal P, Nanavatty and Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS CLOSED AT BELGAUM.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 5.

The news of Mahatmaji's release was received here this morning and created universal joy. The Municipal Schools were closed and sweets were distributed among school children.

The Khaddar Board members, Sits Rajagopalachariar, Banker and Belgaumwala and Shrimati Avantikabai Gokhale arrived by the Poona Mail. Shrimati Avantikabai addressed a women's meeting and urged then to spin daily and wear nothing but khaddar as a religious duty.

The Board will visit Hukere, Pachhapur, Sankeshvar and other spinning and weaving centres of Belgaum District.

REJOICING AT MATUNGA.

No sooner was the news of Mahatmaji's release received at Matunga, a large procession principally composed of the students of the Vinay Kumar Mandir and the Jain Boarding moved all over the town led by Messrs. Jadhavji Lakhamsey, Naranji Chothani and Manilal Joshi, singing songs and *bhajans*. There was a regular flow of residents at the Congress Committee office inquiring whether the release news was true. Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm and rejoicing were witnessed in the morning. Treacle was distributed to over a thousand children of almost all the educational institutions located in Matunga.

OBSERVANCE BY SUGAR MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Secretary of the Sugar Merchants' Association writes as follows:—

The Sugar Merchants' Association have hailed the news of Mahatmaji's unconditional release with a feeling of supreme joy and delight. The Managing Committee of the Association have resolved as a token of reverence for the most saintly personality of Mahatmaji. to observe complete cessation of business to-morrow in Khand Bazar. The Committee acknowledging its sense of overwhelming gratefulness to the Almighty pray in all humility and sincerity to the Heavenly Fathe to continue to extend His Healing Hand on Mahatmaji, whose restoration amongst the Indians means the restoration of Soul of India.

The President of the Association has sent the following telegram to His Excellency, Lord Reading.

"Congratulations on your Government's most diplomatic and statesmanlike step of ordering the unconditional release of Mahatma Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, the greatest and the most saintly man of the world, at the most critical juncture, in the interest of the Government and the world at large. Will your Government not order the instantaneous release all political prisoners alike?"

HUSAIN SULEMAN MITHA.
President, Sugar Merchants' Association.

BOMBAY GUJARATI NATIONAL SCHOOL'S REJOICINGS.

A meeting of the teachers and the students of the above School was held in the prayer hall at 11-25 (a.m.) (S.T.) when daily prayer was gone through. The Principal opened the meeting with the happy announcement of Mahatmaji's release. With short preface to the meeting some teachers and students made short speeches on the occasion. Some songs were recited. And the meeting terminated with the concluding remarks of the Principal. Refreshment was also served.

The School will be closed to-day.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL SCHOOL'S OBSERVANCE.

In honour of the announcement that Mahatmaji was released unconditionally, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha High School was given a half-holiday yesterday. Before the boys dispersed, a meeting of all the teachers and boys was held. Congratulations were sent to Mahatmaji. Prayers were offered to the Almighty, Allah, in great humility to set free the other leaders of Islam and India. Sweets were distributed to the boys.

DRY-FRUIT DISTRIBUTED AMONG SCHOOL GIRLS.

Messrs. Ratansi Korji and Co., Dry Fruit Merchants of Bombay, yesterday lavishly distributed dry fruit among the girls of Bai Kahanbai Kandewadi Girls' School in honour of the release of Mahatmaji.

A. I. U. INSURANCE CO'S CONGRATULATIONS,

The Clerical Staff of the All-India United Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay have sent the following wire to Mahatma Gandhi:—"Congratulations for unconditional release."

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All-India—White and Brown—will rejoice over the release of Mahatma Gandhi and Europe and America will share the joy of India. Whom should we congratulate for this happy decision so unhappily conveyed by Government?

(1) As the release is *unconditional*, it is the triumph of Mahatmaji, and as such he deserves our deep homage for all times.

(2) But the ground for release is said to be Mahatmaji's ill-health! Is Doctor Maddock to be credited for this decision? Or H. E. the Governor of Bombay? Or Messrs Mehta, Cawasji & Co? Or all combined?

(3) If ill-health is the sole reason for Mahatmaji's release, why was he detained in gaol since July last, when he was actually suffering from pain and fever?

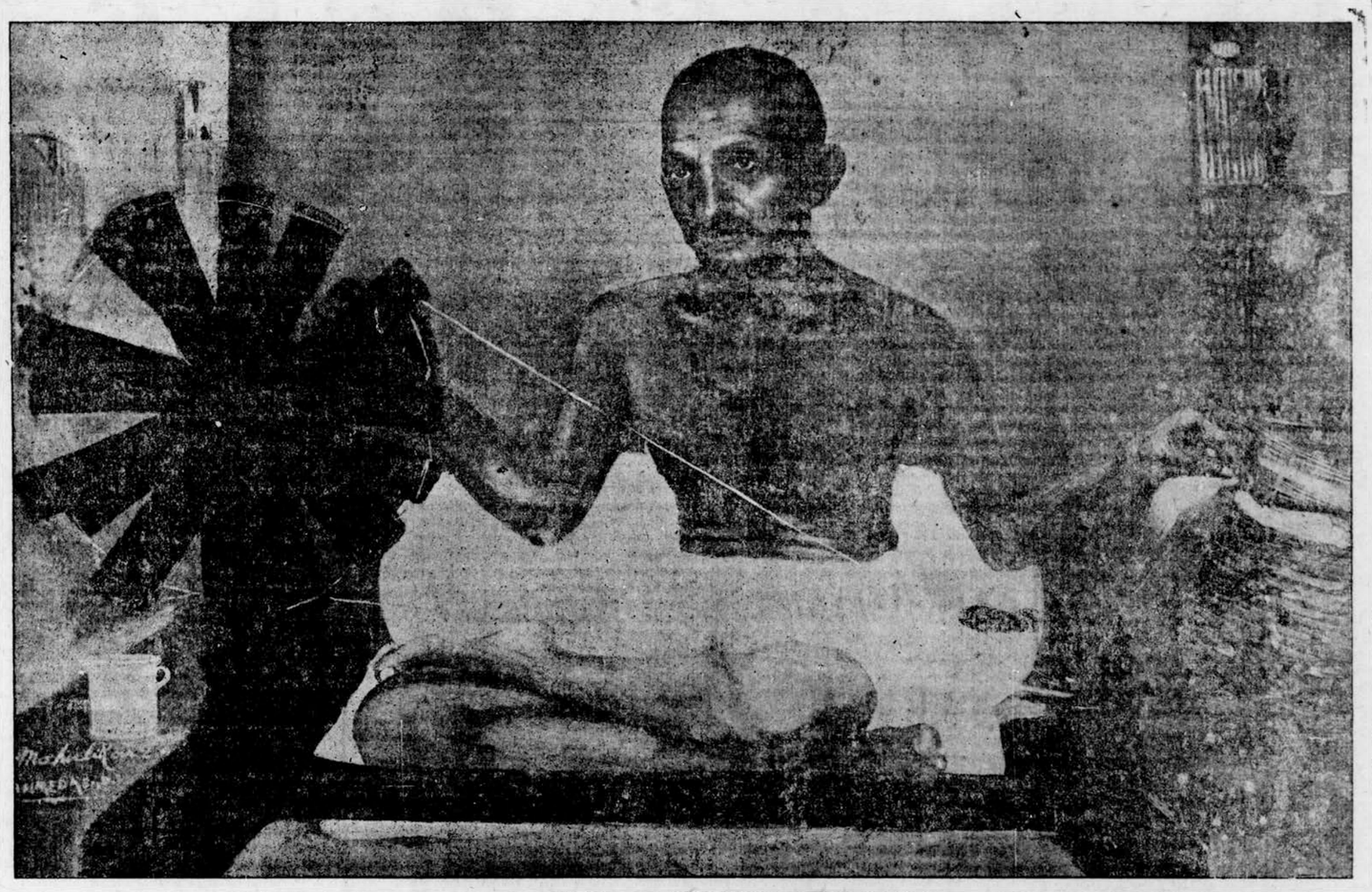
(4) Verily, the bureaucracy has lost its vision, its imagination and graceful expression.

(5) And as regards the Swarajists, they have lost a capital opportunity of haranguing in the Councils!

To India.—Mahatmaji is restored, though in weak health. And India is grateful to Providence for its supreme grace. But if India is to help Mahatmaji to recoup his health soon, India must carry on Gandhiji's Constructive Programme with redoubled efforts; for India so far has not followed Mahatmaji's message fully and faithfully. May Providence spare the Mahatma for many a long year with health and strength! Amen! --Yours, etc.,

LAKHIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE MAHATMA.



"I WANTED TO AVOID VIOLENCE, I WANT TO AVOID VIOLENCE. NON-VIOLENCE IS THE FIRST ARTICLE OF MY FAITH. IT IS ALSO THE LAST ARTICLE OF MY CREED. BUT I HAD TO MAKE MY CHOICE. I HAD EITHER TO SUBMIT TO A SYSTEM WHICH I CONSIDERED HAD DONE AN IRREPARABLE HARM TO MY COUNTRY, OR INCUR THE RISK OF THE MAD FURY OF MY PEOPLE BURSTING FORTH WHEN THEY UNDERSTOOD THE TRUTH FROM MY LIPS. . . . I AM HERE TO INVITE AND CHEERFULLY SUBMIT TO THE HIGHEST PENALTY THAT CAN BE INFLICTED UPON ME FOR WHAT IN LAW IS A DELIBERATE CRIME AND WHAT APPEARS TO ME TO BE THE HIGHEST DUTY OF A CITIZEN." THE MAHATMA'S STATEMENT TO THE COURT.

"REJOICE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As one who has taken some part in the 'agitation' for Mr. Gandhi's release, will you allow me to express my profound gratification at the news of his freedom, and to say that His Excellency the Governor has added immensely to the reputation he has already acquired as a man of the world, possessing the supreme gift of imagination and true sympathy? In the demonstrations which will undoubtedly follow an event which will carry rejoicing in every nook and corner of the land, I hope adequate appreciation will be shown of generous and statesmanlike decision taken by Sir Leslie Wilson's Government. It is not a mere matter of congratulations, which an individual may shower or withhold according to his taste and good sense. It is a matter of deeper import. As you have hinted in your admirable leaderette, for the first time for many years an event has happened on which both Government and the people may well congratulate themselves, and over which they can join in common rejoicing. The most disquieting feature of the present political situation is not the extreme attitude adopted by large sections of the people, nor the recrudescence of political crime and disturbances. These are ebullitions of the moment which may die from a variety of causes. The real *danger* to the peace and progress of the country lies in the atmosphere of extreme suspicion, and even hatred, which surrounds the acts and intentions of the Government, and which has largely affected the relations of Englishmen and Indians. The present is an opportunity of forgetting, for a moment at least, all differences and antagonisms, and of displaying a cordial good will. We cannot afford to live in an atmosphere of perpetual strife and ill-will. Let the Mahatma's release free us from the wretched heritage of the Punjab atrocities and the Rowlatt Act,—the parents of all our woes—and breathe a new spirit in the land, so that the struggle for freedom and self-government may be urged of every trace of violence and class hatred, and may run along channels which may promote the nation's interests, and yet keep it free from the crimes and passions which have darkened the pages of Ireland's history.—Yours, etc.,

H. P. MODY.

Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort.
Feb. 5.

THE COUNTRY'S DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No day has dawned happier than this one, when the horizon is brightened by the light radiating from the spirit out of the prison bars.

The release is a magnanimous act worthy of a brave and good Governor. We all bare our heads in honour to him. No words can be found to express our joy. A heavy load has been lifted off our hearts and great is the relief we feel. Gandhiji is divine, and the divinity has been reflected in the clean receptive hearts which have brought about his release.

For Gandhi's person the responsibility of the Government and the noble workers of the Hospital ceases. It is for the people to see that he enjoys calm and rest in congenial surroundings. His life has been a continuous course of suffering for others—and those others should, for sometime at least, spare him the worry of political matters and vociferous demonstrations.

Doubtless the President of the Indian Congress would, on behalf of the people, convey their hearty thanks and feelings of appreciation to Sir Leslie Wilson.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. T.

Bombay, Feb. 5.

SIR SYDNEY OLIVIER MADE A BARON.

TWO MORE NEW BARONS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A Reuter (London) wireless message says Baronies have been conferred upon Sir Sydney Olivier, Brigadier-General Thomson and Mr. Sydney Arnold.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

New York.—The "Tribune", dealing with the British recogniition of Russia says the Soviets desire foreign loans and credit and regard Mr. MacDonald as a kindly and trustful benefactor. We can wait until Red Russia is ready to return to civilised standards before resuming diplomatic relations with her.

The "Herald" says there is the danger of Government's being stampeded into recognising Russia, but there is no reason why America should shake hands with murder.—Reuter.

SOVIET CABINET.

REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Moscow.—Apart from a slight re-shuffling of portfolios, the Cabinet is practically unchanged as a consequence of Lenin's death. M. Chicherin remains Foreign Commissar, Trotzky War, and Krassin Trade. The New Government has not had time to reply to Mr. MacDonald's note, but newspapers welcome the recognition.

The "Isvestia" dwells on the necessity for introducing international relationships, and going beyond the framework of pre-revolutionary diplomacy. The paper states that Britain will not care to recognise Soviet claims to control the Dardanelles and Gallipoli in accordance with the pre-revolution arrangements.—Reuter.

FRENCH CHAMBER DISCUSSES FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Paris.—After a week's preliminary skirmishes between Government and the the Opposition, the Chamber embarked upon a lively discussion of some hundred articles, comprising Government's financial proposals. The Opposition hotly opposed the first article aiming at, at least, one milliard franc reduction in administrative expenditure authorising the Government to modify the Statutes by decree. The Left Bloc complained that the provision was unconstitutional and dictatorial, and hinted at the danger of Dictatorship on the Italo-Spanish model.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES PRIZES.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Chamonix.—Prior to the distribution of prizes in the Olympic games Col. Strutt, second in command of the Everest Expedition was presented with the Alpinism Gold Medal.—Reuter.

CLASS AREAS BILL.

S. A. INDIANS' PROTEST.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 5.

Meetings protesting against the Class Areas Bill are being held throughout Natal, Indian speakers denouncing it as a class legislation. The coloured community in Kimberley has also protested and passed a resolution to the effect that should the Bill become law the Executive of the African political organisation should bring the matter before the League of Nations.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIA A RICE-GROWING COUNTRY.

ENTERPRISE OF JAPANESE

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Melbourne.—Japanese, near Mildura, have succeeded in growing wonderful samples of rice, demonstrating the possibility of the Commonwealth becoming a rice-growing country.—Reuter.

BURNLEY BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Henderson contests the by-election at Burnley caused by the death of the Labour Member, Mr. Dan Irving.

Official [illegible]

His Excellency the Governor also graced the occasion with his presence.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon on Monday performed the opening ceremony of the Madras City Police Club started for the benefit of police officials of the city in the Pudupet Maidan.

The Nawab of Savanur arrived at Government House, on Tuesday.

His Excellency inspected the Port of Bombay Tuesday afternoon.

Their Excellencies gave a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Major Allan and Lady Honor Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ringger, Major General Sir Reginald and Lady Ford, Colonel and Mrs. R. H. Lloyd, Signor L. Manzini, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. W. W. Collins, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. I. Davenport Jones, Mr. L. W. Hartley, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Mr. A. L. Covernton, Major and Mrs. D. W. Wilson, Mr. T. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Arnould, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Barnett, the Revd: E. Blatter, Mr. Jamnadas, Dwarkadas, Khan Bahadur and Mrs. H. Choksi, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. H. East, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Foreman, Mr. J. E. Gennings, Mr. J. B. Greaves, Mr. A. Gilchrist, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Mr. C. G. Nomlee.

Sir Malcolm Hailey proceeds on a short leave by the end of March.—A. P.

Mr. H. C. Buck, Physical Adviser to Government of Madras with seven men selected from Madras and three from Ceylon has left for Delhi to take part in the forthcoming All India Olympic games.

DR. WILSON.

FUNERAL TAKES PLACE TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

New York, 5th Feb.—Ex-President Wilson's funeral will take place on Wednesday, and will not be accompanied by any State ceremony. A number of War Cabinet members will be pall-bearers.

President Coolidge, in a proclamation, orders 30 days' mourning.—Reuter.

RADIO SERVICES IN INDIA.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE INVITED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

The Government of India are prepared to enter into an agreement with and grant license to private enterprise in India for the establishment and operation of necessary radio services to provide the Indian link of the Imperial Wireless Scheme and commercial radio communication with other parts of the world. Applications will be accepted up to 1st August 1924 and successful applicants will be required to register a company in India. At least 60 per cent of the capital of such a country being offered in India. Services required entail the installation of stations capable of conducting high speed duplex radio communication in two directions simultaneously, together with simultaneous reception from at least three other directions at rates of charge which shall not exceed the cable rates from time to time prevailing.

Direct communication with the United Kingdom or South Africa on one hand and Australia or Canada on the other must be guaranteed. The terms of agreement and conditions governing the grant of license can be obtained on application from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Wireless Branch, Delhi.

STAR WATER MARK ON ONE RUPEE NOTE.

The Government of India have decided to replace the existing star water-mark on one-rupee currency note by a representation which will be easier to manufacture and will be more durable. The new star will have no square border, but the space occupied by a complete star water-mark in the note will be the same and the appearance of the note will not be altered in any way. The notes with improved water-mark will be shipped to India shortly and will be issued to public in due course. The notes with the old water-mark will continue to be legal tender.

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

A Cabinet communique says:—To-day's meeting received the reports of the Committees on Unemployment, Housing and Agriculture, indicating considerable progress. The Cabinet discussed questions of Foreign, Indian and Colonial interest and decided to hold two further meetings this week in view of the number of urgent problems requiring consideration.—Reuter.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, a largely attended public meeting was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. J. Addyman, J.P., M.L.C., presiding.

The President in opening the proceedings, in the course of his speech, said:—"When one realises the fact that there is scarcely a vacant shop or office from Crawford Market to Dadar, one is entitled to ask what will be the position when the landlord is freed from the Rent Act on September 1st next.

I intend to do all that lies in my power to obtain a continuation of the Rent Act as it affects premises other than dwelling up to the full period of the Act and further to do all that lies in my power to obtain an extension of the Act beyond 1925, and not only an extension but an Act amended more conducive to the interests of the tenant.

Landlords of premises used for purposes other than dwelling, anticipating they will be freed from the Act on August 31st next, are seeking to eject tenants on one place or another in order to offer for shops or office accommodation and to ask what rent they like.

Many landlords, anticipating that the Rent Act as it affects dwelling houses will expire in 1925, are already inducing tenants to enter into a contract and which they take good care to extend to a period beyond the Rent Act so that the tenant has no claim whatsoever under the Rent Act.

I can quote many cases, but one will suffice.

A European lady entered into such a contract some months ago; she pays Rs. 200 per month, the standard rent is Rs. 85, plus 20 per cent., that is Rs. 102. This lady is therefore paying Rs. 98 per month in excess and in view of the fact that the period of contract extends beyond that of the Act, she has no claim whatsoever and though under medical advice she has to leave Bombay, the landlord will not relieve her of a farthing of her obligations.

There is no justification whatsoever for seeking to free premises on August 31st and on the other hand the situation demands that those occupying business premises shall continue to enjoy what protection the present Rent Act gives, and unless the situation in connection with dwelling houses is relieved within another year which is not possible, it is absolutely essential that there must be the necessary further protection to the tenants."

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association is of opinion that the period of operation of the Bombay Rent Acts (as amended by Act III of 1923) applicable to premises used for purposes other than dwelling should be extended to the same period as of the Acts applicable to premises used for dwelling."

Proposed: Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth.
Seconded: Mr. Jaysukhlal K. Mehta, M.A., M.L.C.
Supported: Miss Navajbai D. Contractor, B.A.

"This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association resolve that legislation should be introduced at an early date in the Legislative Assembly with a view to amend the Presidency Small Causes Court Act so as to facilitate the transfer of suits for the recovery of possession of premises the annual rack rent of which is Rs. 2,000 or less, filed in the High Court, to the Presidency Small Causes Court by treating proceedings under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Causes Court Act as suits and making them amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Full Court under Section 38 of the said Act."

Moved by Mr. R. B. Paymaster.
Seconded by Mr. Joseph Baptista.
Supported by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla.

"That the President be requested to forward copies of the foregoing Resolutions to the proper authorities."

Proposer: Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor.
Seconder: Mr. Dhanjibhoy T. Engineer.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

AN ECONOMIC SURVEY.

AVERAGE INCOME PER HEAD.

MR. SETHNA'S MOTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The first non-official business sitting of the winter session was held to-day in the Council of State under the presidency of Sir Alexander Muddiman. The attendance was fair and the visitors gallery contained large number of persons evidently in expectation of a debate for the release of Mr. Gandhi. The first motion on the order paper was by Mr. Sethna for enquiry into the economic condition of the people and the second was by Mr. Karandikar for the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi. To this latter proposition there were two amendments one of which was by Mr. Khaparde for the release of Mr. Gandhi without conditions if in the opinion of the doctors in attendance on him his being sent back to jail on recovery would be dangerous to his life. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy had tabled the other amendment to the effect that Mr. Gandhi be released immediately subject to such terms and conditions as the Government may deem fit to impose in the public interests. Before the Council commenced proceedings it was heard in the lobby that Mr. R. P. Karandikar wouldu stick to his intention not to move the resolution for the release of Mr. Gandhi to-day as stated in his letter to the President and that consequently the amendments would automatically drop.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna moved for a committee of a majority of non-official Indians to make a full and detailed survey of the economic conditions of the people of India with special reference to the agricultural population with a view to finding out the average annual income per head of the population particularly of the agricultural population and to report on the measures to reduce as far as possible the existing destitution and to raise the average economic level of the masses.

(Mr. Sethna's speech appeared in our yestoday's issue.)

Sir Umar Hayat Khan as an elected member on behalf of the landholders of his province supported the resolution and said that any money spent on an enquiry would be well spent. He pointed out the growing poverty of the masses and said that if India was not poor so many thousands of people would not have left for the Overseas countries but would have been saved the humiliating treatment they now got there.

Sardar Jogendrasingh in supporting the resolution deplored that the Vicerov had not made any definite pronouncement regarding the material welfare of the people.

AN AMENDMENT.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy moved an alternative proposition to the effect that local Governments should be consulted in regard to the desirability of undertaking an enquiry into the general economic condition of the people in British India and whether they are prepared to support the proposal for the appointment of a committee and to cooperate in its labours if appointed.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITION.

Sir Narasimha Sarma on behalf of the Government made an important announcement in speaking on the resolution. He said that far from there being any sign of growing poverty there were distinct indications of improvement in the economic condition of the people. At the same time it must be admitted that the condition of the majority of the population required to be considerably improved. The Government had been considering this matter in connection with the incidence of taxation. This has considerably improved. They had now arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable in general interests of India to make enquiries primarily through experts. This announcement had an important bearing on the subject matter of the resolution. The objects of this enquiry would be to examine the manner in which the burden of taxation is distributed at present between different classes of the population, to consider whether the scheme of taxation, central provincial and local, is equitable and in accordance with the economic principles and if not in what respects it is defective, to advise as to the machinery required for the imposition of assessment and collection of taxes, to prepare a rough estimate of the financial effects of the proposals and to include in the scope of the enquiry consideration of land revenue so far as it is necessary for a comprehensive survey of the existing conditions. This would be a Government of India Committee and the provinces had agreed to its appointment on the lines of these terms of reference. In a way a Committee was foreshadowed by Mr. MacWatters in replying to a resolution of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy in July last. The Committee would institute such an enquiry into the economic condition of the people as it might consider necessary for the purposes of its report and in addition it will report on the adequacy of the material already available and make suggestions for supplementing them and the agency necessary for a wider economic enquiry. Everything would be done in co-operation with the Ministers in the provinces. The best solution now was to ask the local Governments if they were willing to co-operate with the central Government in this matter. If the resolution was pressed the Government would support the alternative proposition of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Soon after Sir Narasimha's speech, several non-official members queried the Government as to the exact constitution of the proposed expert Committee.

Sir Basil Blackett in reply indicated that it would be a Committee of four members of whom one will be the Secretary, probably they might get the services of Sir Josiah Stamp from Home as the Chairman. Another member would be a senior member of the Indian Civil Service who will be a European. The third member would be an Indian well-versed in the taxation question. The Secretary would be an official either Indian or European. It was hoped that the enquiry would be undertaken shortly and completed within a year.

Lala Ramsarandas, Syed Raza Ali, Lala Sukhbir Sinha and Mr. Khaparde supported the resolution of Mr. Sethna as they all thought that the Committee outlined by Sir Basil Blackett did not inspire their confidence and would not inspire the confidence of the country. The Government might be by itself open to the charge that they had made up their minds on this question.

Sir Arthur Froom and Sir Dinshaw Wacha supported the amendment of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy on the ground that it was far easy to get the necessary datas through the Committee of experts. These statistics would be helpful in conducting the larger economic enquiry. The Council of State then adjourned for lunch.

When the Council of State reassembled after lunch the attendance was thin and Sir Mahomed Shafi, the leader of the House and Sir Narasimha Sarma were not present as also Sir Basil Blackett because they had gone to the Viceregal Lodge for the meeting of the Executive Council.

Mr. Abdul Kareem supported the resolution of Mr. Sethna as out of poverty epidemics were increasing in India.

Mr. Sethna after a lengthy reply to the debate accepted the amendment of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy as the thin end of the wedge in the matter of enquiry. He feared that the man in the street would see in the proposed Committee of experts an attempt at greater taxation and from that point of view was even prepared to get a defeat to the resolution rather than accept the amendment of Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy but the constitution of the Council of State was such that despite the non-official majority no non-official motion could be caried unless it had the support of the Government benches. He made out a strong case for a detailed enquiry and eventually accepted the amendment. He urged the Government to send a copy of this debate to the provincial Governments so that a Committee for a larger enquiry into the economic condition of the people might be appointed in two or three years.

The resolution as amended by Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was carried.

Before putting the resolution to vote Sir Alexander Muddiman referred to the absence of Sir Mahomed Shafi, the leader of the House and Sir B. N. Sarma and left it to the House to judge of the possible interpretation that might be pronounced on an action of this kind.

The Hon. Mr. Macwatters said that Sir B. N. Sarma had been called away on a business which he was unable to avoid and had asked him in his absence with the permission of the President to take charge of the resolution.

The President.—Then he should have said so before the adjournment.

The next resolution on the agenda was by Mr. Karandikar for the release of Mr. Gandhi, but Mr. Karandikar was absent since the morning.

The President in adjourning the meeting till tomorrow said "the Hon. Member (Mr. Karandikar) not being present his resolution is deemed to have been withdrawn."

SALT REVENUE.

A statement showing the revenue realised from salt during the months of June to November of 1922 and 1923 was placed on the table in the Council of State to-day. It reads as follows:—June 1922 Rs. 5,690,000, 1923 Rs. 5,557,000 July 1922 Rs. 2,814,000, 1923, Rs. 5,833,000 August 1922 Rs. 5,256,000 1923 Rs. 6,416,000, September 1922 Rs. 4,578,000, Rs. 5,517,000. October 1923 Rs. 6,555,000 1923 Rs. 9,055,000 November 1922 Rs. 6,274,000 1923 Rs. 7,872,000.

Replying to Lala Ramsarandas Mr. Chadwick said that the question of a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India was under consideration of the Government. At present they prefer to treat the question purely as an economic one. They are not prepared to make any statement on the question whether they would agree to imposing a countervailing duty by way of retaliation.

ADVERTISEMENTS ON TELEGRAM FORMS.

In answer to Mr. Sethna Mr. A.H. Ley said that the income for advertisements on telegram forms based on the present number of forms used is expected to be about a lakh of rupees yearly. This amount will of course increase as telegraphic traffic increases. Shortly after the issue of the first series of telegram forms with advertisements a few objections were received regarding the advertisements on the front of the forms. It is expected that as the public becomes accustomed to the new forms with advertisements these objections will disappear. The letters received from some of the leading business men do not show that they object to the advertisements but to the fact that the forms when folded are likely to be mistaken for trade circulars. On their suggestion it has been arranged to have the word "TELEGRAM" in block letters in the reverse on the received telegram form. In the future issues steps are also being taken to use a different quality of paper and lighter type which should meet the objections on the score of the legibility of manuscript telegrams being impaired.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

FORMATION OF A PARTY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Feb. 4.

The members of the Assembly are holding a sitting to form a new part consisting of the Swarajists and non-Swarajists which should hold a majority in the Assembly. Its name may be the Nationalist Party. It is understood that the plan of its promoters is that they should adopt in the Assembly a resolution for a round table conference (or committee), to recommend measures for the establishment of responsible government in India. They would give the Government time to respond by the appointment of a conference by the first week of March. In case the Government did not show adequate regard by that time they should oppose the budget and refuse supplies. It is also understood that some Liberals and Independents urge more time (say six months. About 58 members are reported to have already espoused the plan and if 72 members agree to the proposal the party would be formed thus commanding a majority.

TWO MORE RESOLUTIONS.

The conference of the members of the Legislature resumed the sitting to-day. Mr. C.R. Das presided. The attendance was thinner than yesterday. Among those absent were Mr. Sastri, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Rangachariar. Two more resolutions were adopted one expressing the opinion of the conference that with a view to ensue a proper atmosphere the following steps should be immediately adopted in order that a demand may be immediately presented to the Government of India for (a) immediate and unconditional release of Mr. Gandhi, (b) immediate and unconditional release of all other persons convicted or under-trial in India or detained in India on political grounds, (c) immediate suspension of repressive laws and orders passed thereunder pending the deliberations of the round table conference.

The next resolution adopted declared that decisions arrived at by the round table conference be placed before a newly elected Legislature for their approval and presentation to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute.

A speaker raised the point as to whether this new Assembly would be elected on the same basis as the existing Assembly.

Mr. Das replied that it was for the conference to decide all these points. The real question was to see that there came a change of heart in the Government.

The conference next appointed a small committee to secure the signatures to the national demand and forward it to the Government and supplement it later by more signatures from the Provinces as these were obtained.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Finance Member replying to a question in the Assembly said: The Government of India had made arrangements for an experimental press to test the practicability of carrying out security printing in India. This if successful would be extended to the printing of currency notes as well as stamps and stamped papers, but the existing contract with the Bank of England in respect of notes of denominations higher than one rupee did not terminate until June 1929.

Mr. Chatterjee replying to Mr. Jinnah stated as regards the purchases made from Great Britain and other countries that information was not available to the Government of India. The High Commissioner for India had been asked to furnish the figures which would be supplied as soon as they were received.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT.

Replying to the same member Mr. Butler declared that the expenditure on the Ecclesiastical Department was central. The Budget provision for 1923-24 was Rs. 3,283,000. The actual figures were not yet available. A scheme of reduction had been framed recently under which it was hoped to save Rs. 4,30.00 annually the bulk of it by the end of 1925-26.

Replying to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on Hulett's Ordinance passed by the Provincial Council in South Africa Mr. Butler said the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the Ordinance in question and they at once made strong representations on the subject.

LORD LYTTON'S INVITATION TO MR. DAS.

DISCUSSION IN EUROPEAN ASSN'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Lord Lytton's invitation to Mr. C.R. Das to form a Ministry in Bengal formed the subject of animated discussion at the Annual meeting of the European Association held this afternoon.

Mr. H.W. Carr, President, in presenting the annual report spoke at length on the present political situation. In the course of the speech he said that in 1917 when a Secretary-of-State and a Governor-General taking advantage for the pre-occupation of the Empire in the Great War, stumped the country with a scheme of the Government prepared by the theorists ignorant of the local conditions they were told by those of their own countrymen that the scheme was impracticable and fraught with danger. To-day it is clear that the reform of the Government is in danger because a section of the country is trying to wreck it and hopes that the exercise of its political power backed by non-co-operation and threats of boycott and civil disobedience will force the Imperial Government to make greater concessions. We must absolutely refuse to consider any advance towards self-Government until completion of ten years. Should any Government in Westminster move in advance of this condition in the Reforms Act then the responsible Government would surely reap the harvest of its action sooner or later in the contemptuous lack of confidence of all parties concerned and so far as our community is concerned. Such an action could only leave us free to reconsider our position and to utilise any means in our power to look after ourselves. After the President's speech Mr. T.H. Thorne moved a resolution expressing disapproval of the policy of the Council of the Association regarding the Governor's invitation to Mr. C.R. Das to form a Ministry. as outlined in a communique issued by the Association in which it was said that it was impossible for them to justify the offer made to Mr. Das.

The resolution was opposed by several members and was lost by a large majority.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Mahatmaji said among other things:—

The Section under which Mr. Banker and I are charged is the section under which mere promotion of disaffection is a crime. I have studied some of the cases tried under it, and I know that some of the most loved of India's patriots have been convicted under it. I consider it a privilege, therefore, to be charged under that section.

"I have no personal ill-will against any single administrator, much less can I have any disaffection towards the King's person. But I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a Government which in its totality has done more harm to India than any previous system. India is less manly under the British rule than she ever was before. Holding such a belief I consider it a sin to have affection for the system.

NON-CO-OPERATION WITH EVIL—A DUTY.

"In fact, I believe that I have rendered a service to India and England by showing in Non-co-operation the way out of the unnatural state in which both are living. In my humble opinion, Non-co-operation with evil is as much a duty as is co-operation with good. But in the past, non-co-operation has been deliberately expressed in violence to the evil doer. I am endeavouring to show to my countrymen that violent Non-co-operation only multiplies evil and as evil can only be sustained by violence, withdrawal of support of evil requires complete abstention from violence."

JUDGMENT.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Bloomfield, said:—

"The law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless, it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different category from any person I have ever tried or am likely to have to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact, that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen, you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and of even saintly life. Ihave to deal with you in one character only. It is not my duty and I do not presume to judge or criticise you in any other character. It is my duty to judge you as a man subject to the law, who on his own admission has broken the law and committed what to an ordinary man must appear to be grave offence against the State. I do not forget that you have consistently preached against violence and that you have on many occasions, as I am willing to believe, done much to prevent violence. But having regard to the nature of your political teaching and the nature of many of those to whom it was addressed, how could you have continued to believe that violence would not be the inevitable consequence, is passes my capacity to understand. "You will not consider it unreasonable, I think. that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak, i.e., a sentence of two years' simple imprisonment on each count of the charge; six years in all, which I feel it my duty to pass upon you; and I should like to say in doing so that, if the course of events in India should make it possible for the Government to reduce the period and release you, on one will be better pleased than I."

PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH TILAK'S NAME.

On hearing the sentence Mahatma Gandhi said, "Since you have done me the honour of recalling the trial of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, I just want to say that I consider it to be the proudest privilege and honour to be associated with his name. So far as the sentence itself is concerned, I certainly consider that it is as light as any judge would inflict on me and so far as the whole proceedings are concerned, I must say that I could not have expected greater courtesy."

"JUST AND COURAGEOUS ACTION".

MR. JINNAH'S VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 5.

Interviewed about Mahatma Gandhi's release, Mr. Jinnah said: "We have heard with great relief the news of the release of Mahatma Gandhi. It must be recognised that the action of the Government is just and courageous, and it ought to reassure the people that Government are responsive to public opinion."

A CHANGE OF HEART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 5.

Poona city is enthusiastically celebrating the release of Mahatma Gandhi. People are expressing their joy in various ways. The release is considered to be the first victory of the Swaraj Party which put the release of the Mahatma in the forefront of its demands. All sections of the public are expressing satisfaction at the graceful act of the Government of Bombay which amounts to a change of heart.

All Municipal schools have been closed by the order of Mr. Bhopatkar, Chairman of the Schools Board. The new Poona College and other institutions of the Maharashtra Shikhashana Prasarak Mandali have also been closed.

A big public meeting will be held in the evening.

NATIONALISATION OF LAND

INDEPENDENT LABOURITES' AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party, of which Mr. MacDonald is a member, issues an agricultural programme, the main points of which are the nationalisation of land and organisation of agriculture as a national service on a co-operative basis. It significantly advocates the State's regulation of purchase of important storage of staple food-stuffs with the object of stabilising prices for several years.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Chamonix.—The official position of the teams at the end of the Olympic winter games is Norway first with 134½ points, Finland second with 76½ Britain third with 30, the United States fourth with 29. Sweeden fifth with 26. Austria sixth with 25, Switzerland seventh with 24. France eighth with 19½ Canada ninth with 11, Czecho-Slovakia tenth with 7½. Belgium eleventh with 6, and Italy twelfth with 1.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The following is the draw for the third round of the Association Cup to be played on February 23rd:—

Cardiff versus Wednesday or Bristol City, Palace or Notts County versus Swindon, Southampton versus Liverpool, West Bromwich versus Charlton or Wolverhampton, Exeter or Watford versus Derby or Newcastle, Burnley or Fulham versus Huddersfield, Villa versus West Ham or Leeds, Brighton versus Manchester City or Halifax.

LATE CAPT. RODGERSON,

LONDON, Feb. 4.

At the inquest on Captain Rodgerson, who was found shot in a taxi-cab in South Kensington, on February 1st, a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned to-day. Evidence showed that he suffered badly from Influenza, and had malaria and was very depressed owing to his sister's death. He had no financial difficulties. He was badly wounded in Mesopotamia when he gained the D.S.O. and had several relapses from the wound.—Reuter.

ITALIAN MISSION AT BAKU.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Rome.—In connection with the resumption of Italo-Russian trade, the Italian Technical Mission is proceeding to Baku to ascertain the real productivity of oil-wells. In the meantime the question of oil concessions has been postponed.—Reuter.

KHADDAR ORGANISATION IN PUNJAB.

THE DEPUTATION ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Feb. 4.

The All-India Khaddar Board is sending a deputation to a tour in the Punjab to help the Khaddar Organisation in that province. The deputation will consist of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President, Secretary Shankarlal Banker, Messrs. Manganlal Gandhi, Belgaumwala and C. Rajagopalachary. The deputation will leave Bombay about the 10th of February.

O'DWYER VS NAIR LIBEL CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, February 4.

The O'Dwyer vs. Nair libel case is coming on for hearing next month before the King's bench division in London High Court.

(Continued from column 6.)

special staff of seavengers and sweepers and the Inspectors in the mill area.

2. When the mills are working the operatives spent eleven hours in the mills' premises and thus about a hundred and fifty thousand people use mill latrines from morning to evening. Whole on strike these people have to use the chawl latrines. The sanitary convenience in the millhands' chawls are generally inadequate and the nightsoil is not regularly removed from the privies. It has been found by the parties which visit such chawls in the course of the sanitation rounds arranged from time to time by the Social Service League, that even in normal times nightsoil is allowed to accumulate in the privies for days together and the receptables are overflowing with it.

The state of these privies during the period of a general strike of mill-hands can well be imagined.

3. It is also necessary to have the house gullies flushed more frequently than usual during the time the strike may continue.

4. This should kindly be treated as an urgent matter as only by taking such measures as are indicated above serious consequences of the mill-hands' strike ,so far as public health is concerned, can be averted. —Yours etc.,

A.W. PHANSE.

Ag. Supdt. Sanitation Dept.
Social Service League. Bombay.
Workingmen's Institute,
Elphinstone Rd., Parel.

BOMBAY LABOUR SITUATION.

LOCK-OUT CONTINUES.

PERFECT CALM AFTER STORM

There was perfect peace in the mill area on Tuesday. The trouble which came to the surface on Monday somewhat suddenly, though it was not altogether unexpected, has as suddenly subsided. Throughout the whole mill area, from one end to the other, not a single workman could be seen near the mills. Business went on as usual, as if there was no strike at all. After the hasty recrudescence on Monday morning, everything has become quiet, but one cannot be quite sure as to what will happen during the next few days, owing to the attitude of the Mill-owners Association, who it is stated have come to a decision against accepting the principle of arbitration. The mill operatives are yet unaware of this decision, and now it is to be seen what steps either of the parties take in the matter. Police parties were to be seen on Tuesday at various places in the mill area, but they had nothing to do but await events. The whole of yesterday was quiet, and the operatives except for their temper on Monday, have behaved with admirable patience throughout.

Yesterday only one mill was working and that was the Colaba mill, situated at Colaba, which is not bothered by the strikers. The Bombay Woollen Mill which was working throughout the first few days of the strike had to come in line with other mills in the city and yesterday it was entirely closed. The Police are still there guarding the premises, but there was not a single striker in the vicinity of the mill. This means that every single mill in the north of the Island is closed down, and there is a complete lock-out.

The Mill-owners' Association have promised to publish a statement to-day.

CLEARING "SOME MISUNDERSTANDING."

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association has issued the following for publication:—

"As some misunderstanding appears to have arisen with regard to the Millowners' position in the present regrettable strike I am directed to bring to the notice of the public the following facts.

The strike commenced on 17th January in the Standard Mills when a proportion of the operatives in the Spinning Department quitted work without notice and made a demand for the payment of a bonus. This was followed by the operatives of the other departments leaving work without notice.

Later on attempt was made to intimidate the operatives of the Century and Textile Mills to cease work but was not immediately successful.

Subsequently the operatives of the Crown Mill became restive and struck work without notice. Then in succession other mills were visited by crowds of strikers and one by one the whole of the mills had to close down.

The only point alleged to be in dispute, as far as the Millowners' Association is aware, is that of bonus. On this point the Millowners clearly stated their position in the terms of settlement of the dispute which took place in 1920, when in reply to a demand for an annual bonus the following categorical reply was made and posted at all the mills. "This question is one of *profits and good will* and no undertaking can be given."

Owing to the depression in trade in 1923, foreseen by members of the Association, the Committee in June 1923 decided that it would not be possible to pay any bonus for the year which has just closed, and a notice to that effect was posted by all mills on July 23rd 1923."

POSSIBILITY OF AN EPIDEMIC

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Copies of the following letter have been addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality and it is hoped no time will be lost in taking the necessary steps to prevent the outbreak of an epidemic in the mill area, which may spread to other localities also. The Social Service League proposes to arrange some special sanitary rounds during the strike period and the members of the Municipal Corporation are requested to join these rounds, invitations for which will be duly sent to them.—Yours etc.,

A.W. PHANSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—In view of the possibility of an outbreak of cholera epidemic as happened at the time of the last general strike of millhands, I would suggest to the Municipality the necessity and desirability of providing a

(Continued in column 5.)

EAST AND WEST.

FRENCH HOPES AND AIMS.

AN ECHO OF SERAJEVO.

UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Colonel Mougin has returned to France after a long residence in Angora, and Reuter says that Kemal and Ismet Pashas who control the situation favour France. On the other hand Russia has lost almost all her influence with Angora, and Great Britain has lost the last shred. Having thus established the happy position of France in this respect, at least to his own satisfaction, Colonel Mougin says that France has now an important part to play in the Turkish Republic. Naturally; and Turkey will, if she is so simple and accommodating as the Colonel believes, find out to her cost that France has been and will be playing a part.

It is pretty certain, however, that Turkey's rulers are thoroughly saturated with the necessary "scientific scepticism" towards all foreign professions of friendship, French or otherwise, the report, indeed, exaggerates but little when it declares that the Aga Khan's letter regarding the Khalifa lost the British the last of their Angora friends. It raised them to a white fury which was incomprehensible to those who did not know their mingled fear and hatred of foreign intrigues. In the presence of such a feeling it was and it remains pretty hopeless to expect Angora to remember the widespread disagreement expressed in England and India with the letter of the Aga Khan.

THE TRIUMPH OF MORALITY.

Some organs of the "Stereotype Press" greet the decisions of the Turkish Independence Tribunal, in acquitting the three editors who published the Aga Khan's letter, as sure to be disastrous to the prestige of the Government of Turkey. No doubt this opinion will puzzle many an Indian reader. Therefore I will perform an unwelcome task and explain these machine-journalists' argument. They mean that a special Tribunal set up to dig-up and root-up conspiracy is made ridiculous by discovering no conspiracy.

How's that for a moral argument? Will it not rather appeal to the world that an exceptional tribunal, endowed with full powers, discharged the accused and refrained from any immoral exercise of its authority? Personally I regard it, especially in view of the alarmed and excited state of Angora opinion, as a bright spot in the political history of a demoralised and despot-ridden world.

FEARS OF REACTION.

For it is undeniable that counter-revolution and political reaction are rife through Europe. It is certain that "the wicked old diplomacy" of intrigue and corruption is not by any means dead, or even dying. The Turkish Government have good reason for suspecting intrigue and penetration, even where it does not exist. Their reason for suspicion as that the most impossible quarters have in the past harboured the honeycombers and exploiters. Even the solicitude,—sometimes genuine, but in the case of most foreigners assumed,—for the Khilafat has been in the past, and might be in the present, exploited by foreign interests and home plotters.

This produces a certain abnormality of political nerves in Angora, perhaps; but the decisions of the Tribunal not only prove the wisdom and probity of its judges but establish the justice and purity of the Republic. The only circles in which those decisions will lower its prestige are the foreign ones, with their crowd of Levantine hangers-on. Can it be a matter of surprise that Angora exhibits a sort of fear of Constantinople,—of anyone there who can become a centre of exploitation? Anyone who stirs up the ashes of the old "Sultan-Khalifa status" is not only attempting an impossible resurrection, but creating dissension among Muslims, and is further delaying the necessary and practicable definition and consolidation of the Khalifa's position, which will only be undertaken by a State that feels itself safe and secure.

AN ECHO OF SARAJEVO.

Those who thought Austria was vindictively hard on "poor little Serbia" over the Serajevo murder, will be upset by the allegations contained in a recent book by M. Stanoyevitch. They specially attribute the Serajevo murder, which indirectly precipitated the Great War, to the head of the Intelligence Department of the Serbian General Staff, Dragutin Dimitrievitch. As this book was passed by the Serbian Government Censorship, the allegations are apparently beyond dispute. They show why Serbia had to go to war. The Government did not dare to allow Europe to learn the real moral calibre of their General Staff.

IMPROVING THE HOUR.

We are constantly receiving reminders that "financial experts" do not unravel the problems of finance for the love of the public. Not a few of the Labour men have shown signs of handing bouquets to Mr. J. M. Keynes, because his financial views have puzzled and startled the Pharisees. Yet he is a Pharisee himself. He recently shocked his Labour admirers by declaring, like a true Liberal, that he believed in the Capital Levy, but regard the time as inopportune. Now we find him associated with a proposal for financial exploitation, which, we think, may explain his diffidence in offending the capitalists. A £350,000 'investment trust' is being formed under the direction of Mr. J. M. Keynes, Mr. O. T. Falk and Mr. T. J. C. Gifford, with the object of making profits by changing from short-period to long-dated securities and *vice versa* "at the appropriate phases of the credit cycle." Changes in the short-date rates of interest affect the price of long-date securities more than has heretofor been recognised, and these speculators propose to 'sit in and throw the counters on the table which the wheel spins.

The same "principle," as the promoters humorously call it, is applicable to changing from bonds to shares, or shares to bonds; for these two classes change their relative prices from time to time, which changes can be similarly speculated upon. The City Editor of the (London) *Daily Mail* has an interesting comment on this gamble. He calls it an "in-and-out trust."

The promoters in their prospectus make a highly interesting statement regarding the changes of relative values of bonds and shares. They point out that periodical changes occur in the relative values of money on the one hand and of goods and real property on the other hand. Now, bonds represent money claims, while shares represent property. Hence a similar series of changes of ratio incur in the latter pair as in the former: and the same game of "changing your play from black to red" can be pursued.

The financial world seems a little sceptical of any such system working-out successfully on an organised scale; but the opinion has been expressed that the operations of such a trust may have some effect on the actual disparity of values. This is as it may be; what surprises us is that the man in the street continues, in the face of such schemes, the use of such words as "value," "principle" and "investment."

ALBANIA.

That doughty champion of the suffering, Miss Edith Durham, has undertaken the work of treasurer and Secretary for a fund to help feed the people who are starving in North Albania. It has come to my knowledge that Miss Durham's work is not only (as a matter of course) purely honorary, but that she has saddled herself with the expenses of the fund, which also absorbs all her time. This, to one who was preparing a book for publication at Easter is a rare act of sacrifice. Yet one can understand Miss Durham's view that this is a matter that cannot be put off till to-morrow. Every fund (except the Imperial War Relief Fund) has depleted its coffers to feed the Greeks. The Imperial has, however, donated £1,000 to the Albanians. Miss Durham wants to make this £2,000. By constant appeals personally written she has collected £423 to date, leaving £577 to collect. Are there generous hearts left in India, which can feel for this distant and suffering little country? If so, let these people send to Miss M. E. Durham, 36 Glenloch Road, London, N. W 3, or to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" for remittance to Miss Durham.

THE POOR RELATION.

Of all the European States which have been carved out of the Austrian and Ottoman empires, the Cinderella of the family, the "poor relation" of militarist Europe, is Albania. She was traversed by seven armies during the Great War; yet, save for relief work done by the American Junior Red Cross, Albania has been left to reconstruct or construct the country unaided. Two successive bad harvests of maize have resulted in starvation among the peasants of the mountains. The British Consul at Durazzo (Mr. Parr) will open a relief station at Skudri for 80,000 starving people, but only voluntary effort can supply the means. Quinine is needed to combat malaria. These Albanians are partly Catholics and partly Muslims. The Muslims of India, open to an appeal on behalf of their co-religionists everywhere at all times, will not restrict their generosity to Muslims; for, Christian or Muslim, all are an equally worthy object of the Muslims' noble compassion.

UNEMPLOYED SEAMEN.

One of the features of the strange political situation is the continuance in their offices of the various Ministers of State. With the smashing of their Ministry practically assured, Lord Curzon "conducts" foreign negotiations, and so on. Sir Montagu Barlow, the Minister of Labour, discusses with representatives of officers and men of the merchant marine the question of unemployment, referred to in my last letter. Sir Montagu agreed to press forward some ameliorative measures advocated by the deputation, and as a result the interview is reported under the heading of "Hopeful Statement by the Labour Minister." Nevertheless, the proposals could not possibly absorb any large proportion of the unemployed seamen, which is a result of the laying-up of hundreds of ships. The feature which calls for the most serious attention of the Labour party is that the unemployment has mainly stricken men between the ages of 45 and 65.

TRANSFER OF CAPITAL.

The idea that fluid capital will "keep in the country," provided no assaults are made on its interests or confidence by "Bolshevist legislation," receives a severe shock from the experience of the economic relations of Canada and the United States. When the lands of natural fertility in the latter country began to fail, and to call for artificial fertilisation which was economically impracticable, American capital simply transferred to other "virgin soils," where it is now carrying on the large-scale exploitation of their fertility. The greatest wheat crop Canada has ever secured has now been for the most part marketed. The record was previously 375 million bushels in 1915. This year 500 millions have been produced. American farmers have been and are still flocking into Canada. In the past three years an interesting part of this migration has been the removal of a community of close on eight thousand Russians (Mennonites) from South Dakota. A sale last week of five thousand acres near Winnipeg, has resulted in a deal by which American farmers will occupy the area within two years.

THE PARIS FLOOD.

People who must have read all about the similar flood in 1910 are acting as if the present flood is marvellous and uncomprehensible. An incident in the present flood was reported in Tuesday's journals as a startling novelty:—The flooding of part of the underground railway system of the city. This, again, was exactly what happened to the "Metro" in 1910, and what will happen again and again when the Seine Marne and tributaries, overloaded by exceptional rains, have to get through the inadequate and embanked channels of Paris. The intervals between these floods have been:—59 years, 3, 74, 7, 27 and now 14 years. Paris has been continually told how the flood waters could be diverted; but the Government has always rejected the schemes on the ground of expense. The present Government can afford to buy alliances with the "Little Entente," but not to save its own metropolis from recurring losses, misery and disfigurement.

THE FRANC DOWN.

The franc has fallen to a point around 88 to the pound sterling. The French Finance Minister is taking characteristic steps to "stop the rot." They are all of the "treachery-hunt" variety. It is foreigners who are selling francs; it is Germans who are indulging in "machinations"; all in order to get M. Poincare out of the Ruhr. The dogs! The means to restore the franc are, consequently, to be of the nature of police regulations, detective measures, inquisitions into Bourse figures, prohibition of foreigners "monopolising" the telephones, restricting the entrance of foreigners into the official exchange market. What a life of worry and fevers dyspepsia these French must live!

LABOUR PARTY POLICY ABROAD.

The official Labour party declaration of policy has been made at a victory Labour meeting at the Albert Hall on Tuesday. Mr. Macdonald says houses for the working classes will be built, and if building trusts attempt to stand in the way they will be broken. In the direction of foreign affairs the Labour party will do its best to complete the structure of the League of Nations, and "use it without reserve" as the main instrument for securing international justice. This last will be regarded by many outlandish and heathen population, not as a blast of hope but a trump of doom. Past experience has proved that Mr. Macdonald would "use without reserve" the League of Nations to give Eastern Anatolia to the Armenians and Kurds, Palestine to the Jews and so on. The possible brevity of a Labour Government may afford another opportunity, in Opposition, to diverge from this League of Nations religion, and bring the Labour party closer to a League of humanity. There are men and women among the leaders of the party who are not in accord with the doctrinaire devotion to the League as at present constituted. Their influence should be continually exercised. One of the most objectionable ententes the Labour party has effected has been that with the governmentally inspired Labour Bureau of the League. The connection between the Labour Bureau and the Amsterdam Anti-Bolshevist organisation calls for further investigation. The peoples of the East are not entranced by the advent to power of a party in which such "experts" as Mr. Sidney Webb have high place and influence. The theoretical principles of the party are on the main full of hope for the world; but the East has little hope of real justice, and none of mercy, from the Western and Christian mentality of some of its leading men.

TURKISH APPOINTMENTS.

The new Minister from the Turkish to the British Government, Youssouf Kemal Bey arrives here to-night. The newly-appointed Consul-General, Saadoullah Ferid Bey is in occupation. I learn that the report is incorrect which placed Chevky Pasha as second Secretary at the Embassy, though the appointment was proposed to him.

MORE MUSLIM CONVERTS.

Wednesday's press prints the news of the acquisition of another man of little as a Muslim (or "Mahommedan" as the papers persist in saying). This time it is Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bt., who has been gained to Islam and the Woking Mosque. As communiques attend the conversion of titled men, like falling stars the death of heroes, we may take it that the faith specially benefits by the adherence of those favoured of the State and honoured by birth or royal preferment. Which seems strange to the man in the street. What will perhaps carry more weight is an announcement that there are now about five hundred English Muslim converts.

SPLENDID!

On Monday we had a newspaper boom of Venizelos as "Honoured by Greece, Elected President of the Assembly." On Wednesday the headings were changed to "Shattered Idol of Greece. Venizelos a Broken Man." So mote it be.

The following is the draw for the professional billiards championship:—Mcconachy versus Newman. Reece gets a bye.—Reuter.

In rugger, on Monday Llanelly beat the Cross Keys by 8 points to nil, and the Air Force beat Exeter by 12 points to nil.—Reuter.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of the speech at the prize distribution of the Athletic Sports of the Sydenham College of Commerce on Monday, said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—It has given me the greatest possible pleasure to be here this afternoon, and I am most grateful, not only for the welcome which you have been good enough to give me, but for the opportunity which I have of meeting, for the first time since I have arrived in Bombay the staff and students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics.

This Institution is, it is true, a young Institution, for less than 10 years have passed since it was affiliated to the University, but I must challenge the statement which you have made when you suggest that this College has played a humble part among the educational institutions of India. for even in the short time that it has been in existence it has undoubtedly taken a great and ever growing position in the industrial and economic education of the community.

We live in commercial days, when the citizens of every country must be trained in industrial and commercial organisation if their country is to prosper, and the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce which can be gained by the students of this College is, and ought to be, a valuable introduction to civil and Government employment.

I have really come here to-day not to speak on the value of economic training, important as that subject is, but to be present, at your kind invitation, at your first Annual Sports and for the distribution of the prizes. I should like, if I may, to pay my tribute to the magnanimity of the late Mr. Herbert Greaves, whose generosity and liberality have made the holding of these Sports possible, and I can imagine of no more useful gift than one which enables a College to develop the physical character of its students, for it is impossible for proper mental development to take place without an opportunity being provided at the same time for suitable and adequate healthy recreation. There is nothing which binds men together so much as meeting on the cricket, football or hockey fields, or on the tennis courts, and the healthy rivalry between Colleges has in the past been, and always will be, of the greatest possible benefit to education. There is no man who will not say, and who does not realise, that most of his best friends in life are those with whom in his younger days he has played some game, either with or against, and friendships made on the playing fields are friendships which endure perhaps longer than any others.

I sincerely hope that the University will take every possible step to develop the organisation of the Inter-Collegiate Sports, and, while again thanking you for your welcome and for your invitation to me today, I hope that for all time in the future the Sydenham College of Commerce a Economics will take a leading position in all branches of these Sports.

CRISIS IN INDIAN RURAL ECONOMY.

THE PROBLEM OF THE LANDLESS PEASANT.

In his lecture at the Lucknow University on the Problem of Indian Agricultural Labour, delivered on the 29th January, Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee emphasised that India had reached a critical position in the history of her rural economy. Unscientific farming, especially when holdings become smaller and smaller, had led to an increase of the peasant proletariat because it had been found inefficient and uneconomical to employ the present quota of hired labourers. The recent census had shown a decrease of farm hands and field-labourers in the Punjab, Madras, the United Provinces and Bengal. In the last two provinces the decrease had been 12 and 50 per cent. Land was passing more and more to the hands of the non-cultivating rent-receiving and middleman class, and an increasing class of field labourers recruited from an impoverished peasantry ceased to be supported by agriculture. India was not industrialised enough to absorb the latter while emigration overseas had also been recently subjected to a restrictive policy. The problem of an agricultural proletariat was indeed, fast becoming acute in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Bengal. Casual hired labour was everywhere made to work for very long hours under most trying conditions and these amounted almost to slavery as, for instance, among the Puleyas and the Dublas of Southern and Western India. In Germany, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia or Bulgaria, the law limits the size of a holding, the big estates are broken up and constituted into new small holdings either in agreement with the landlord or in execution of compulsory orders. The recent Scottish and Irish land reforms tend to achieve the same object by similar measures. As long as there is no radical change in our rural economy the problem of the landless peasants in India would become more and more acute and there was a tendency for this class to fall in line with the industrial proletariat of the cities. That will portend social upheavals which will shake the foundations of our economic structure and which can only be prevented by bold and constructive statesmanship. A great deal could be achieved by scientific farming and agricultural co-operation but the economic crisis could not be prevented without some land re-adjustment and re-organisation of holdings.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PRIMARY TEACHERS

CURTAILMENT OF BUDGET GRANT DEPRECATED.

The following "Appeal" has been addressed to the President and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

The Joint Representation Committee of Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu Primary Teachers' Association Bombay, most humbly and respectfully begs to draw your attention to the deplorable results that would follow in case sufficient funds are not allowed in the budget of 1924-1925, for Primary Education in Municipal Schools. The Committee has implicit confidence in you and trust that you will avoid the danger by voting for a larger sum in respect of Primary Education, than that recommended by the Standing Committee. The Schools Committee had originally asked for Rs. 25,65,000 and latter for ill-timed retrenchments reduced the demand to Rs. 23,91,400. The grant requires very badly to be restored at least to the first asked sum of Rs. 25,65,000.

Our Committee is very much thankful to Dr. Javle who has fully foreseen the danger and has given a notice of motion to move a resolution on the lines indicated above by us in the meeting of the Corporation when the Budget estimates for the year 1924-25 will be considered.

What part, Education and especially Primary Education is playing in civilization, prosperity and welfare of mankind and nation, is a matter with which every one of you is well conversant. In these days, everywhere vigorous attempts are being made for spreading Primary Education and for making it both free and compulsory. Educational standards are also being raised everywhere. Primary Education requires to be promoted both quantitatively and qualitatively. The public have now realised the value and importance of education and the number of students in Primary Schools is rapidly increasing. It is more so in the City of Bombay, which is the leading educational centre in the whole of India, especially in respect of Primary Education. We request you to see that this growing popularity of Primary Education in the city does not receive a blow by the fatal axe of retrenchment.

What is required, therefore is that the number of Primary Schools and teachers should be continuously increased. The quality of education should also be more and more improved. In the city of Bombay, during the past few years there has been a great increase in the number of students attending Municipal Primary Schools. This is the result of the wise policy, the Corporation had hitherto pursued. They have been wisely increasing the amount for Primary Education from year to year.

We pray, therefore, that in the interest of the city no retrograde steps should be taken in this matter by the Corporation even at the instance of the Schools Committee.

Taking into consideration the past expenses and the other circumstances it is in the fitness of things that the amount to be sanctioned to the Schools Committee for Primary Education, should be substantially increased for the next year as proposed by us. There are many other Departments much more suited for retrenchment. The retrenchment axe should not be allowed to cause any havoc in this very important matter of education.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS NOT TOO LARGE.

It is said that the number of teachers in Municipal Schools is too large and reduction of a large staff can be effected. But this is not correct as will be apparent from the actual facts and figures.

It may be that the number of students, who were found present in the various schools, when some of the members of the Schools Committee visited them last June and July may be small. The conditions at the time of their visits were not at all normal. On account of various epidemics such as plague, small pox etc., and the long summer vacation, a large number of students usually attending schools had then gone out of Bombay and consequently the number actually present was very small. But the number of students has now increased and the schools are quite full. Relying upon the number of students attending the schools in June and July the Schools Committee had given notices to 82 plus 75 equal to 157 teachers dispensing with their services. But even after the facts of increasing attendance was brought to the notice of the Schools Committee, the Committee extended the period of notices upto the 30th June 1924 in the case of 82 teachers only. And services of 75 teachers were actually dispensed with. But the effect of this reduction is that in many schools the classes are without teachers. Our Committee, therefore most humbly requests that in the interests of the public the Corporation may kindly recommend the Schools Committee that the 75 teachers should be re-employed at the earliest date and the notices of 82 teachers should be cancelled.

Our Committee, therefore, most respectfully request you to kindly give your kind consideration to this important matter and get a larger sum sanctioned for Primary Education for next year and thereby help the cause of education and public good. The Bombay Corporation has got a great reputation. May it remain unimpaired.

A DISSENTING IMAM

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am writing these lines to invite the attention of the Muslim public of Poona to a matter which needs their immediate attention. Adjacent to the Deccan College, in what we call the Sappers and Miners lines, there is a mosque which has been recently built, perhaps by the contributions of the Muslim sepoys of the Regiments stationed here. The Imam of the mosque is a Punjabi gentleman who seems to know rather much too little of the Muslim religious laws and traditions which in other Islamic countries are followed to the very letter. The proof of this has been glaringly given by him when on last Friday prayers he omitted the name of the present Khalif from Kuthba. This came as a surprise to me, and on enquiry not from the Imam but from a friend of mine it turned out that the Imam has been omitting the name of the Khalif all these days. It seems that my friend had once actually questioned the Imam of the propriety of his error, but to no purpose. I do not know what reasons the Imam could have for avoiding the Khalif's name, when everywhere else he is acknowledged to be, if nothing else, at least the superme religious head of the Islamic world.

This is not the place to enter into a discussion as to who should be and what should be a Khalif but suffice it here to say that H. H. Abdul Majid Khan is the acknowledged Khalif of Islam, and as such it is encumbent upon every Muslim to see that his position is maintained intact. It is the duty of the Muslims of Poona and especially that of the Secretary of the Khilafat office to see that the Imam in question mends his way and adopts immediately a saner course without persisting in his long indulged obstinacy.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. S.

Poona, Jan. 19.

THE NEW KHADI BOARD.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar writes in "Young India":—

The Khadi Board has been touring in Andhra and Tamil Nad. Ill health prevented my accompanying them in Andhra, but in Tamil Nad I had the privilege of being with the Board in their wanderings. It was not a programme of mere public meetings. They collected facts, saw workers, penetrated the villages and had long talks with spinners and weavers under their own thatched roofs. The result is that wherever they went they have spread new hope and fervour for work.

The main policy that the Board has been placing before the people wherever they have been touring is Decentralisation. Every producing area should consume its maximum of Khaddar for clothing its own people before exporting to other areas. Wherever possible, the middlemen should be eliminated and the weavers should weave in their own cottages and not group together in "factories." The spinners should be taught to spin out of their own cotton and not take cotton from Congress stores or Khadi-traders to spin merely for wages.

At present some of the best producing areas are woefully behind in the wearing of Khaddar. They clothe all others but themselves! Spinning in their own homes, the women avoid, no doubt, many of the factory evils, but working for wages under middlemen reproduces many of the economic conditions of factory labour. In a sense the capitalist merely spreads out the piecework system of the factory if he makes the women spin for wages. He pays no rents and sets up no machinery, but uses the poor man's wheel and cottage as his own, and employ her as labour for his capital. The better way would be to enable the spinner to feel that she is spinning for herself, out of her own cotton, and spins quality for which she can bargain and get the best price. The lost art of India will then once again be resuscitated, and we will have our beautiful fabrics again. Dealing out cotton by weight and taking back yarn paying wages by the pound *avoirdupois* cannot encourage the fingers to recover their old skill and spin finer counts. The problem of price of Khadi can be solved only if we reduce the weight of cotton consumed, that is, by getting finer counts of yarn. It is the only way out, as long as we cannot put a tariff on imported goods to protect our own industry. If the spinner spins her own yarn out of cotton which is her own property, and the yarn is paid for by hanks, she has reason to save her cotton and spin finer counts.

So also Decentralisation means making the weaver buy his own yarn and weave cloth for which he can ask for the best price. Weaving for wages in a 'factory' or in his own house, it may be, is not the thing we aim at. All this change, in the transition, means time and patient labour and perhaps also compromise.

But by far the most important part of the labours of the Khadi Board has been their call to people to spin and not merely look round for Khadi. "I have no massage from Mahatmaji but I will tell you what he does every day. He cards his own cotton and spins for four hours besides devoting many hours to intense study." Thus is Shankarlal Banker, the energetic Secretary of the Khadi Board taking the silent message from Yeravda throughout the land.

It is wonderful how the people everywhere instinctively understand the need of the hour, and accept the national programme of silent constructive work. There is no craving for fire-works. There is a hunger for work everywhere. What is wanted is efficient organisation.

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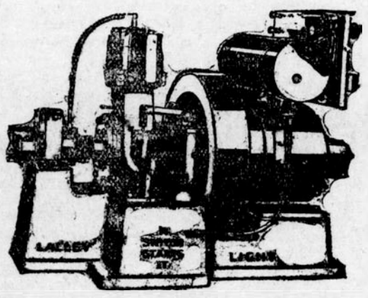

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WHY I BECAME A MUSLIM

Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bart, writes in an English Sunday Paper:—

Since arriving at an age of discretion the beauty and the simple purity of Islam has always appealed to me. I could never, though born and brought up as a Christian, believe in the dogmatic aspect of the Church; and have always placed reason and commonsense before blind faith.

At time progressed, I wished to be at peace with my Creator, and I found that both the Church of Rome and the Church of England were of no real use to me.

In becoming a Muslim I have merely obeyed the dictates of my conscience and have since felt a better and a truer man.

There is no religion that is so maligned by the ignorant and biased as is Islam; yet if people only knew, it is the only true solution for the problem of socialism, inasmuch as it is the religion of the Strong for the Weak, the Rich for the Poor. Humanity is divided into three classes. First, those on whom God has, out of His bounty, bestowed possessions and wealth; secondly, those who have to work to earn their living; and, lastly, the great army of the unemployed; or those who have fallen by the wayside through no fault of their own.

In these evil days of stress and keen competition, when almost everyone lives and work at a tremendously high pressure, we have to find a solution in keeping with these three classes. The Holy Prophet Muhammad under Divine inspiration tells us, in the Holy Quar-an, the last of the revealed Books (we Muslims believe that God sent His messengers to all races and climes in the person of Buddha, Abraham, Moses, Jesus, etc., and that all the revealed Books in their pristine purity had Divine origin) that those who are fortunately placed must give *at least* 2½ per cent. of their annual income to those in need.

LOYAL SOCIALISM.

We are, at the same time, enjoined to refrain from creating professional beggars; but to help only those who are in just need, and require a helping hand to be placed on a footing to make a fresh start. "It is chiefly due to this institution that unemployment is practically unknown in Muslim countries."

When I say that Islam is a socialistic creed, I do not mean that it is akin to modern socialistic ideas as known to us in the West; seeing that we Muslims are enjoined, in every Friday congregational prayer, to be loyal to the ruler, whoever he may be, for rebellion is a sin. If we cannot remain peacefully under a tyrant, we must go elsewhere.

Again, Islam recognises genius and individuality. It is constructive and not destructive. For example, if a landowner who is rich and is not in the need of cultivating his land, refrains from so doing for some time, his property *ipso facto* becomes a public property, and, according to Islamic law, passes into the hands of the first person who cultivates it.

Islam strictly forbids its adherents to gamble or to indulge in any games of chance. It prohibits all alcoholic drinks and interdicts usuary which alone has caused enough sorrow and suffering to mankind. Thus, in Islam, none can take a mean advantage of another who is less fortunate.

EQUALITY OF WOMEN.

We neither believe in Fatalism nor in Predestination, but only in Premeasurement; that is to say, the fixity of the laws and the intelligence to follow them.

To us, Faith without Action is a dead-letter; for in itself it is insufficient unless we live up to it. We believe in our own personal accountability for our actions in this life and the hereafter. We must carry our own Cross and none can expiate for another's sin.

Islam teaches the inherent sinlessness of man. It teaches that man and woman come from the same essence, possess the same soul, and that they have been equipped with equal capabilities for intellectual, spiritual and moral attainment.

I do not think I need say much about the Universal Brotherhood of man in Islam. It is a recognised fact. Lord and vassal, rich and poor, are all alike. I have always found that my brother Muslims have been the soul of honour and that I oculd believe their word. They have always treated me justly as a man and a brother and have extended to me the greatest hospitality and I have always felt at home with them.

In conclusion, I would like to say that whereas Islam guides humanity in the daily work-a-day life, the present day so-called Christianity, indirectly in theory and invariably in practice, teaches its followers, it would seem, to pray to God on Sundays and to prey on His creatures for the rest of the week.

Anent the above the journal says:—

"Sir Archibald Hamilton, the well-known Sussex Baronet, has embraced the faith of Islam and thus becomes the second titled Englishman to renounce Christianity for the banner of the Prophet.

In the following article, written specially for "The People," Sir Archibald states quite frankly the reasons for his change of creed."

(But as a matter of fact, Sir Archibald Hamilton is not the second titled Englishman nor was Lord Headley the first, Lord Stanley of Alderley the father of Mrs. E.S. Montagu, was a Muslim and a good one, long before the Woking Mission started—Ed. B C.)

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PINKETTES KEEP YOU WELL.

THE CRY FOR WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The City Fathers are having a pleasant trip to the Tansa works and the Municipal executive are giving innumerable promises to give full supply of water as often as they can, and when the promised date arrives, they conveniently forget their past pledge or anyhow manage to throw dust into the eyes of the public by putting forth some excuse or the other, and there are certain *johookoomwallas* in the Corporation who have sold their souls for a mess of pottage and are, therefore, ever ready to run to the aid of the executive. The result is that adequate supply of water is as distant as Swaraj.

The monsoon is lately over and its long shadows are still visible in some parts of the country. Summer is still halfway; yet bursts in the water main are now and then reported and the public suffer so much inconvenience that it would form a volume if all their miseries were fully narrated. The question is why so many bursts occur? Were the pipes properly tested before they were purchased? People talk vaguely that some of the pipes are old and rotten and they are simply tarred on the surface; no wonder if they give way to the immense pressure of water. God knows what kind of supervision is exercised by members of the Corporation over the materials purchased by the Water Department and the work done by that most irresponsible branch of the Municipality. Nobody knows the inner secrets of that department. There is none to question its impudence. It gives as much water and as long as it pleases its sweet will. At certain times the pressure in the evening is so low that people living on the upper floors do not get a drop of water.

But the point that puzzles a layman is the wisdom embodied in the principle of giving full pressure in the very early hours of the morning. Some say it is done so for the benefit of mill-hands and other workers who get up early and require water for the performance of their ablutions and other domestic purposes so that they may be able to reach their respective places of work in time. Others surmise that it is due to the precious principle propounded by the Water Committee of giving full pressure in the morning so that water may reach to the upper stories of high palatial buildings and the storage tanks attached to water closets, etc., may be filled in. The underlying assumption is that at so early an hour, people do not get up from their slumbers generally and so almost all the water taps are closed; water therefore goes straight into the storage tanks, which otherwise would not have been the result, were the water taps working. But heaven only knows how fallacious and unfounded this statement is. If any individual is desirous of knowing the truth, let him pay a visit to at least a dozen premises in a few localities in different parts of the city and he will see for himself that almost all the taps are emitting an immense quantity of water with a tremendous force, but all of it is entirely wasted, because the taps were left open on the previous night and hardly any one makes use of the water at such an early hour. Barring the working classes, the majority of Bombay citizens go to sleep very late at night that is to say, at least at 10-30 or 11 p.m. A certain number sleep even later, after their return from cinema shows, dramas and clubs. Now no one can deny that a sufficient amount of sleep is most essential to the human being if he wants to be healthy. But the Bombay Municipality who has been charged with looking after the health and comfort of the public ignores this question altogether. Some one would say, go to bed early and get up early. But I submit, it is impossible to do so before 10 or 10-30 in three-fourths part of the city on account of the terrible noise of tram cars, victorias, motors, hawkers, Bhajan parties and all sorts of costermongers and pleasure-seekers who frequent the streets, unless one is a small child or one is blissfully unmindful of all that passes around him. God only knows how many places become the scenes of quarrels merely for the sake of water. The greatest sufferers are women. Those responsible for this state of affairs probably have very little idea of the difficulties suffered by the people, but there is absolutely no doubt to my mind that half the diseases in Bombay are due to over-exhaustion and inadequate rest.

What harm will there be if the water-suply is given for two hours more with full pressure? People require plenty of water at least up to 10 a.m. It won't matter much if the supply is given an hour later, but the forces should be evenly maintained throughout the duration or at least it should be at its proper allowable maximum for a sufficient duration of the time when the majority of people are in great need of it.

It is hoped this appeal will be taken as addressed to all those who are charged with the health and welfare, comfort and convenience of the million human beings living in this Urbs Prima in Indis and that it will not be a cry in the wilderness, but have the desired effect.—Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER.

PAYMENT TO NATIONAL WORKERS.

The following appears in "Young India," under the signature of Sjt. C. Rajagopalachar:—

Workers should realise that this is the moment when they are most needed. This is not the time for them to take rest or look out for change of occupation. One more pull altogether is now what is demanded of us. It is true that the same patient labourers are ever asked to work and suffer again and again. But if we are not able to make others take pity and come forward to take our own places, we cannot desert our our posts. We must go on. We cannot leave the work unfulfilled.

The strain upon most workers has been great. The public should recognise that it is their duty to provide for the wants of the families of those who work for them. Honorary labour is impossible if we want full time national work. While we pay Rs 5,000 a month and more out of public taxes to ministers, and deem it not dishonourable for men to take such salaries for indifferent public work, it ought not to be matter for regret to pay or to receive allowances to keep the homes going for these National Congress.

The old system of vacation politics is gone and with it must go also its incidents. It should be deemed an honour or a non-co-operator lawyer or doctor or student to accept help from public funds and give his whole time to the cause, even as a soldier does when he fights for the freedom of his country. We have only to look at the present "public" services and their salaries to reconcile ourselves to payment for Congress workers. Let us not be misled by false ideas of propriety or fear of ignorant criticism into deserting our posts and abandoning our obvious duties.

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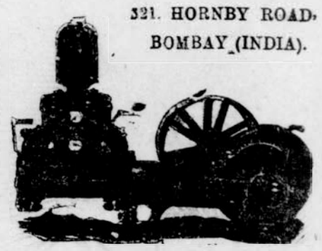

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Madows Street. For Bombay